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EAST ASIA ECONOMY HINGES ON DEFENSE, SAYS MINISTER AOKI

Is Vital Question for Sphere, He States at First Day of Economic Meet

3 PRINCIPLES ELUCIDATED

Japan Will Take Leading Role To Consolidate Asiatic Nations

The central question for construction of Greater East Asia economy is how to effect an independent structure for defense of the whole area, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, pointed out Thursday afternoon, the first day of the Greater East Asia Economic Round Table Conference scheduled to meet for a few days more at the Daitoa Kaikan, Marunouchi, with the presence of some 500 economic leaders from various parts of East Asia.

To establish the desired synthetic economic system, Mr. Aoki stressed, Japan should assume the leading position among the Asiatic nations to realize an all-powerful network of economic and industrial activities so that East Asia may best function on its own initiative.

The Japanese Government, he declared, had speeded up formulation of fundamental principles on which to base plans for construction of the proposed economic system. These principles were formed largely on suggestions made to the Government by the Greater East Asia Construction Council.

Principles Follow

The nature of these principles as revealed by Mr. Aoki are:

1. The Greater East Asiatic economic system should first of all stand on a firm moral ground. The moral basis should be found in universal brotherhood or the first principle for founding of the Japanese Empire. Those Anglo-American-Dutch ideas born of the desire to exploit weaker nations should be liquidated.

2. The proposed system should enable each nation of Greater East Asia to contribute to the common cause with full display of its special characteristics. To effect this, Japan should take the leading role in solidifying the efforts of all the nations of the Sphere to make them a composite whole thereby to realize a self-supplying defense structure.

3. The direct objective of the proposed wide-area economic structure should be speedy increase of fighting power necessary for bringing the current war to a successful end.

Mr. Aoki then explained methods by which the principles will be carried out in a concrete manner. Highlights of his elucidation follow:

Food Supply Discussed

"We are discussing the question of distribution of foodstuff among Asiatic peoples, and in this connection we have already realized close solidarity between Japan and Manchoukuo for the supply of important grains. This will be extended steadily in proportion with sufficient supply of bottoms and other facilities.

"Regarding forestry, we are now only concerned with measures indispensable for increase of industrial productivity and execution of the current war. As for marine products and raising of livestock, measures will be taken both for the present smooth supply and future needs through some effective plans to be studied closely soon.

"Mention should be made here of the abundant production of sugar, rubber and teak in the Southern Regions. At present the production of the aforesaid is more than can be consumed by East Asia. I think the day is near when we can contribute to worldwide needs through these products.

"For enhancement of mineral and similar industries, stress will be laid for the time being on how to direct them so that they will contribute to increase fighting power, security of wartime life and stabilization of the basis for industrial expansion in general.

"These and other industries vital for execution of the present war, I believe, will be most effectively placed under the direct control of Japan both in their establishment and operation throughout Greater East Asia. As regards manpower and skill for their operation, it is seen that supply will be made from

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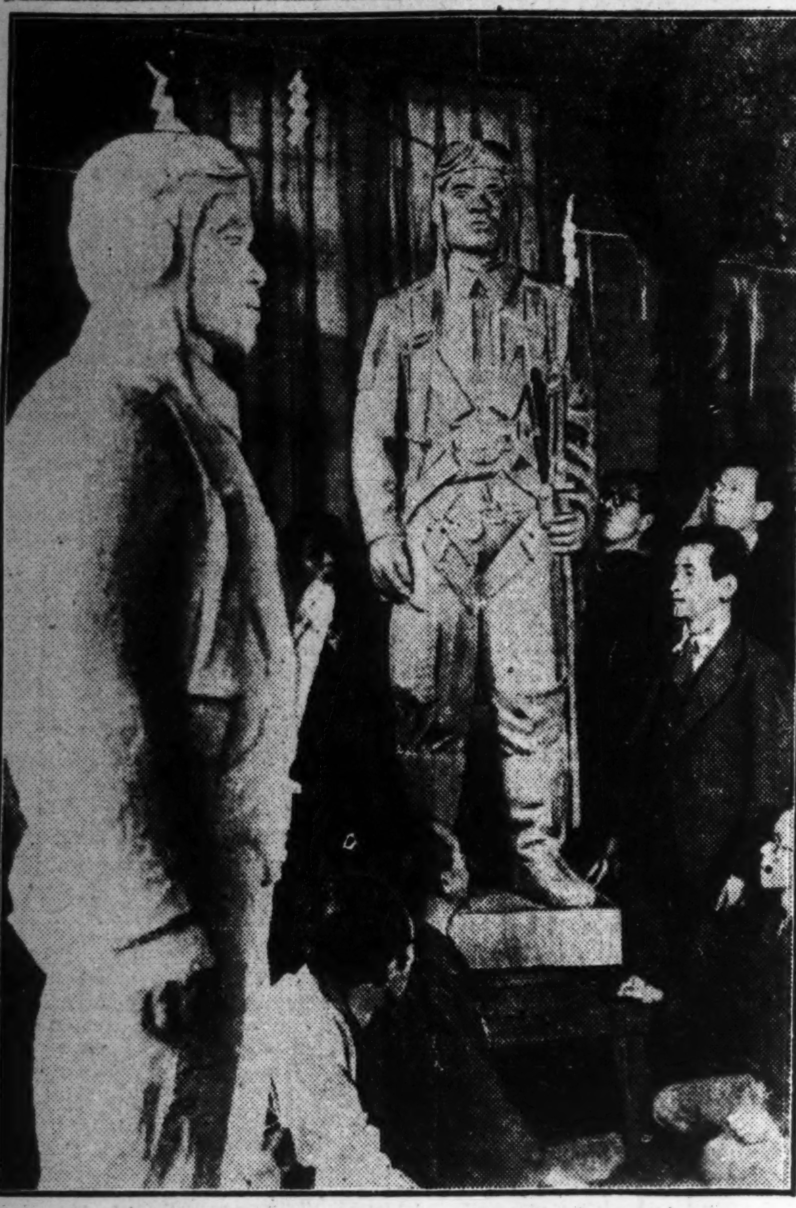
Air God's Statue Completed



The impressive life-likeness of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, Japan's Hero-God of the Air, was recently finished at the studio of Hinoharu Sawada, by a group of the nation's expert wood carvers. Seen at the left is the working model of the statue.

Wooden Statue of Hero-God Tateo Kato To Be Unveiled at Akeno Aviation School

A wooden statue, more than six feet high, of the late Hero-God Major-General Tateo Kato, will be formally unveiled at the Akeno Army Aviation School on December 1, it was learned by Domei.

The work on the statue was commenced on September 18 by 31 wood carvers of national fame, including Hinoharu Sawada, under the supervision of Lieutenant-General Takeo Hori, president of the Japan Aviation Society. The life-like reproduction of the late Major-General, who won a high niche in the hall of military honor as a "Gunshin" or Hero-God for his brilliant exploits in China and the Southern Regions, will be taken by plane to the Akeno Aviation School and will be placed in the "Chamber of the Hero-Gods."

Other reminders of the late hero which have been finished and are awaiting dedication at the same time are a portrait by the well-known artist Saburo Miyamoto, a painting showing the home of the air-ace by Zensaku Nakamura and a memorial tablet by the celebrated artists Kinsaburo Mizuno and Eiichi Kawasaki.

MANCHOUKUO MINISTER FETED BY WANG I-TANG

Hsing Shih-lien Declares Unity Among Japan, China, Manchoukuo Strengthened by War

Domei

PEKING, November 26.—A dinner was tendered by Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Council to Hsing Shih-lien, visiting Minister of Public Peace of Manchoukuo, at 6 p.m. today.

Expressing his thanks for the courtesy extended him and members of his suite, Mr. Hsing said he was happy to see that unity among Japan, China, and Manchoukuo has been greatly strengthened since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Later, at 7:10 p.m. Mr. Wang made a radio speech extending welcome to Mr. Hsing and his suite. During the course of his speech, Mr. Wang stressed that Manchoukuo and China have been playing identical roles in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War in cooperation with Japan.

Manchoukuo and China, together with the rest of Greater East Asia, will be able to enjoy complete peace and order when Japan succeeds in bringing the United States and Great Britain to their knees, he said.

Enemy Plane Over Toulon

Domei

VICHY, November 26.—A solitary British or American plane appeared over the city of Toulon at about 10 a. m. Thursday, but was driven away in the direction of the sea by fierce anti-aircraft gun fire.

To Entertain Workers

To entertain laborers engaged in wartime industry, the Zenshin-za Troupe will give special performances at various halls and factories in and around Tokyo for one week starting today.

MANCHOUKUO DISCUSSING BIG FLOOD-CONTROL WORK

Project on Liao River on Completion Will End Annual ¥60,000,000 Damages

A huge flood-control work on the Liao River which when completed will end the devastating results of the floods and will facilitate greatly the key industries will be started by Manchoukuo next year.

The River Liao runs across the best cultivated land of Manchoukuo, which amounts to 224,000 square kilometers. The river overflows every year causing damages running up to the stupendous figure of ¥60,000,000 annually.

The project which will cost ¥150,000,000 and which is estimated to take five years is now being discussed among the authorities of the Communications Department of the Cabinet of Manchoukuo.

It will be divided into five stages and the first year plan calls for work on the major tributaries of the river consisting mainly of the building of dams at key points in order to regulate and control the seasonal increase and decrease of the waters.

SHIGEMITSU LEAVES TOKYO

Completing his mission in Tokyo, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to the National Government of China, left here for Nanking by train at 10 p.m. Wednesday, to resume his duties, reports Domei.

Ambassador Shigemitsu called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at his official residence at 3:30 p.m. the same day to extend farewell greetings.

Shortly after the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was established, Mr. Shigemitsu returned to Tokyo to confer with the Government authorities on future plans for the administration of Japanese official organs in China. He stayed in the capital for several weeks.

NEW SPECIAL FORCE TO CLAMP IRON FIST UPON INDIAN PEOPLE

British Decide to Crush Popular Uprisings by Setting Up Garrison

UNDER WAVELL COMMAND

National Congress Party Determined to Fight All Suppression Moves

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 26.—With the object of carrying out thoroughgoing suppression of anti-British movements now raging throughout India, the Indian Government has instituted a special garrison, it was revealed by information reaching here today.

Also, in view of dissension and lack of unity hitherto existing between the military and police authorities, the new garrison, it was decided, will be placed under direct supervision of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India.

Authorities of the Indian Government are believed to have decided on the new policy of instituting a special garrison since they realized that the hitherto lukewarm measure of suppression and compromise was not enough to save the situation in India and they are now determined to carry out thoroughgoing suppression.

The institution of the new garrison is understood by all Indians to be a British challenge to the masses, opine well-informed quarters here.

The India National Congress Party was prompt to take up this British challenge with its secret broadcasting station clarifying its attitude Thursday as follows:

"Due to Britain's new challenge, the situation in India is about to enter a more crucial stage. Needless to say, our fight against Britain will be intensified in direct proportion to British suppression.

"We, of the India National Congress Party and Mahatma Gandhi will be in the forefront of the movement against Britain and will fight to the bitter end."

New Governor-General Seen

Yomiuri-Hochi

CANTON, November 26.—As the result of the reshuffle of the British Cabinet carried out recently, it is inevitable that Marquis Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, will quit his post, observe the Chungking government quarters, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

For candidates as successor to Marquis Linlithgow, political quarters in New Delhi cited newly-appointed Privy Seal Lord Cranbourne, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Kidston Richard Law and Education Secretary Richard Butler.

In the opinion of a section of the quarters, General Sir Claude Auchinleck is also a strong candidate for the post of Governor-General of India expected to become vacant shortly.

Even if General Sir Claude should not be appointed new Governor-General of India, he is expected to assume the post of governor of Bombay, it is opined.

British Troops Attacked

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 26.—The provincial government of Bombay was given a shock Tuesday when a large number of Indian students armed with hand-made bombs attacked trucks loaded with British troops with the result that many causalties were suffered by the British, it was revealed in a broadcast of the India National Congress Party's secret radio station.

Seriousness of the student movement in India is seen by the fact that in the raid against British trucks, many school heads and professors participated as leaders of the movement, according to well-informed quarters here.

In this connection, about 200 professors and many students in Bombay alone were reported to have been arrested by the British police authorities.

Conference Held

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 26.—With a view to meeting the uprisings of the Indian populace throughout the whole country which has been aggravated by the shortage of foodstuff, an important conference was

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BOTH FORCES CLASH AMID RAGING STORM IN STALINGRAD AREA

Germans Repulse Efforts by Timoshenko With Special Winter War Weapons

BATTLE LINES EXTENDED

Furious Tank Battle Reported Along Sector on Stalingrad-Krasnodar Railway

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 25.—Using special arms made for winter warfare German forces are now engaged in a fierce battle with Soviet troops on the Stalingrad front amid a raging snowstorm. This battle is the result of the command of Premier Josef Stalin to Marshal Simon Timoshenko, ordering him to launch offensive operations from November 25, in an attempt to save the doomed citadel.

Latest information from that front reports that the battle line has been extended to more than 100 kilometers in width, and also that intense warfare is now developing all along the northwestern and western sections of the city.

Meanwhile, in the southwestern sector, a furious tank battle is reported in progress for occupation of Kotchernikovsky, an important point on the Stalingrad-Krasnodar Railway.

Although the Soviets report that their forces have penetrated German positions northwest of Stalingrad, and that they had entered the city of Rjev, west of Moscow, the Germans report that Soviet forces have been forced to retreat in both battles.

East Front Still Active

Domei

BERLIN, November 26.—German forces are active throughout the Eastern Front, and have gained a series of successes over the Soviets by blasting many enemy tanks in operations in various war sectors, the German High Command announced in its latest communique.

The announcement added that Soviet tank corps and infantry units are offering stiff resistance in the area between the Volga and Don rivers, and also around the great bend of the latter river. However, attacks of enemy forces were successfully repulsed by the Germans, with the Soviets losing many tanks.

An enemy counter-offensive in the Stalingrad area yesterday was hurled back by the German forces, it is reported.

At a point south of Kalinin and various other sectors, in the central Eastern Front, a large-scale offensive by the Soviet forces, which was anticipated by the Germans was easily repulsed, with result that the enemy suffered the loss of 18 tanks.

PEKING NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS TO HOLD TALKS

Will Discuss Air Defense and Anti-Espionage Activities For 5 Days

Domei

PEKING, November 26.—To promote further the spiritual coordination of the 2,000,000 citizens of Peking in order to cope with the war situation, local meetings of neighborhood association leaders in Peking started today for a period of five days in different wards in the city under the auspices of the Peking Municipality and the Japanese Residents Association.

Air defense and anti-espionage activities as well as price control measures will form the main topics to be discussed at the meetings.

SUZUKI REACHES SAIGON

New Consul-General to French Indo-China Succeeds Fujio Minoda

Domei

SAIGON, November 26.—Rokuzo Suzuki, the newly-appointed Consul-General to French Indo-China, arrived in Saigon at 5:30 p.m. today by plane to succeed Consul-General Fujio Minoda.

Mr. Minoda will leave here shortly for Hanoi to assume his new post as director of the Economic Section of the Japanese Embassy there.

Washington Scene as U.S. Thrust 'Suicide Note' to Japan Recalled

Katsuzo Okumura, Former Secretary of Embassy Declares Japanese Felt Momentous Day Had Finally Come With This Challenge

"Read it," was the only remark made by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador Extraordinary to Washington, when he handed the historic Note, containing the United States' reply to Japan's peace proposals, to members of his staff at the Embassy on Massachussetts Avenue, Washington, D.C. on that memorable November 26 last year. The scene is described by Katsuzo Okumura, then first secretary of the Embassy and now chief of the second section of the Foreign Office Political Affairs Bureau, in the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Note, which was in a square envelope, contained the counter-proposals of the United States for alleged peace on the Pacific, which turned out to be the United States' plan of suicide.

It is recalled that November 26 last year marked a turning point in history, with America casting the first stone toward that momentous December 8 which completely altered the course of the world. Ambassadors Nomura and Saburo Kurusu had reasoned with President Roosevelt, who was intent on intimidating Japan by childish demonstrations based on his greedy and self-conceited outlook on the world, in the course of five interviews that they had with the Chief Executive.

On November 25 Premier General Hideki Tojo's stirring speech at Hibiya Public Hall had been broadcast throughout Japan, telling the 100,000,000 people of the country of the grave moment, unprecedented in the 2600 years of its history, that had arrived. November 26 dawned with dark clouds hanging over the Pacific horizon. Mr. Okumura recounts the happenings of that fateful day as follows:

"I wrote in my memorandum: 'November 26, Nomura, Kurusu and Hull confer. America presents so-called peace proposal, really a suicide proposal (4:45 p.m., State Department).' That was all.

"I was seething inside. We had put before the State Department authorities our carefully worked-out proposals for peace, reasonable in the eyes of the world. They took no heed whatever of our sincere efforts. They were too intent on pinning down Japan.

"Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu, however, were quite composed, as became men charged with such grave responsibilities. I think it was past noon when the State Department called up requesting the Ambassadors' presence. The telephone call was pregnant with historic significance but Japan had said all there was to be said and it was its turn to wait for President Roosevelt's answer.

"'Well, shall we start?' Ambassador Nomura said. 'I suppose it's the hour,' Ambassador Kurusu replied glancing at his wrist watch. They left for the State Department, which is 15 minutes' motor-ride from the Embassy on Massachussetts Avenue. I heard them laughing over some amusing remark one or the other had made as they entered the motor-car.

"It was quite warm last fall in Washington and the sunlit leaves of the maple trees outside the Embassy were very beautiful. I strolled about the garden for about one hour after the Ambassadors had left. It was nearly sundown when they returned. The large figure of Ambassador Nomura flitted across the lamp-lit corridor. Ambassador Kurusu followed close behind. Members of the staff crowded about them, anxious to know what reply the daily more overbearing United States had made.

"Ambassador Nomura took out a square envelope from his pocket quite casually and handed it to one of the junior members. Neither Admiral Nomura nor Mr. Kurusu spoke. They were slightly smiling. What had been inevitably impending had come. That was the impression we received from their expressions. Ambassador Nomura simply said: 'Read it.'

"We took turns reading that note from Secretary of State Cordell Hull. It was a threat, a challenge, a gauntlet thrown at us, tantamount to a declaration of war. My reaction, curiously enough, was that of exhilaration. On reflection, of course, I bitterly regretted that Ambassador Nomura's work of many months had failed in the end. Ambassador Nomura had worked so hard to succeed. As soon as he got up in the morning he used to go through every newspaper and magazine he could lay hold of. American periodicals at that time wrote of nothing else but 'Japan Push-Over,' 'Don't Sell China Down the River' and other vulgarities. Such sentiments formed the background of the American declaration to Japan.

"American newspapermen, who

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ABUNDANT TEAK SUPPLY FOUND IN JAVA PROVINCES

Japanese Military Administration Effects Technical Improvement for Securing Timber

Domei

BATAVIA, November 26.—Anticipating an increased demand for teak within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese Military Administration in Java has improved the method of securing teak it was revealed here today.

Teak forests in Java at present cover an area of more than 100,000 hectares, mostly in the central part of Pati Province, Semarang Province, the eastern part of Malang Province and Madiun Province.

In addition to teak, the Japanese Military Administration has effected technical improvement in methods for the exploitation of acacia and mahogany, which are found in abundance in the island.

Forest resources in Java are exceedingly rich, covering 23 per cent of the entire area of the island.

U.S. RATIONS GASOLINE

Roosevelt Enforces Fuel Restriction Throughout Country From Dec. 1

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 26.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed on Thursday that from December 1 the Gasoline Consumption Allotment System will be enforced throughout the country, although its application was restricted hitherto to eastern states, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

Pointing out the ever-mounting demand for rubber, President Roosevelt is also said to have warned the nation that the United States will soon face a "rubber crisis."

YANKEE TROOPS COMMIT VIOLENCES IN MOROCCO

Public Resentment Greatly Aroused, Soldiers Refused Barrack Leave

Domei

LISBON, November 26.—In view of the fact that public resentment has been greatly aroused in Morocco because of the acts of violence committed by the American soldiers such as outrages upon the natives, driving out of French guests staying in hotels and the plundering of the equipment of the hotels, the commanders of the invading forces in Casablanca and Rabat have recently issued an order prohibiting the United States soldiers to leave the barracks without permission, information from Tangier discloses.

Ex-Witness Gives View

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, November 25.—An Italian who was in Tunisia when American troops invaded that country and who had witnessed the speedy advance of Axis forces, has returned by air to Rome and spoke of the Tunisian situation in the following words.

"Axis forces appear to have occupied all important points along the coast of Tunisia, and it is already recognized that all strategically important points are in the hands of the Axis. The advance of German-Italian forces is being made most satisfactorily and quickly. The speedy advance into Tunisia by the Axis forces was mable possible by a well-prepared plan.

"Axis forces are now controlling all post offices, customs house, broadcasting stations and almost all other Government offices. All newspapers, except one, were forced to suspend publication on November 16.

"Arabs constitute 1,400,000 out of 1,800,000 population of Tunisia, and they are very friendly toward Germans and Italians."

AFRICA WAR TURNING FAVORABLY FOR AXIS; ALLIED SUPPLIES HIT

Germans and Italians Rushing More Planes and Troops Than Enemy

HINGES ON AIR SUPREMACY

American-British Force Meet Difficulty as Communication Line Long

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 25.—The German High Command announced today that German air units bombed Philippeville and Bone, setting fire to several places. German submarines sank one 2,000-ton ship and damaged two others off the coast of Algeria, the announcement also said.

Luftwaffe Bears Brunt of Attack

Domei

BERLIN, November 26.—German mobile units operating in the Cyrenaica and Tunisian sectors staged fierce onslaughts against enemy positions, capturing many war prisoners and enemy motor cars, the German High Command announced in its latest communique.

The Luftwaffe active in the sector west of Cyrenaica bombed advancing enemy forces, the announcement added. In the hilly region of Tunisia, enemy tanks and mobile units were blasted by the German air force.

Meanwhile, eight enemy planes were shot down in the course of aerial combats which took place yesterday in the Mediterranean and West African war sectors. Six Axis planes are reported missing from these engagements.

Axis Gaining Strength

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, November 25.—Since their occupation of important railway stations in the northern section of Tunisia, the battle being fought along the frontier district of Tunisia and Algeria is now developing very favorably for the Axis forces.

Axis planes are constantly arriving at Tunisia from Libya and Sicily, according to a London broadcast, and also ground reinforcements are being landed at Tunis and Bizerta.

The Allies are also bringing air force reinforcements but they are meeting considerable difficulty because of the long haul for airplanes and gasoline. The Axis air forces are therefore being increased at a greater rate than the Allies. Air force reinforcement is regarded very important as it is recognized that the control of the air over Tunisia will decide the outcome of the Tunisian battle.

Fascist Artillery Active

Domei

ROME, November 26.—The Italian High Command issued the following war communique at noon today:

1. Fighting in Cyrenaica and Tunisia has become intensified. In a collision of mechanized vanguards, the Axis forces captured a large number of enemy trucks and soldiers.

2. In defiance of bad weather, bombers and fighters of the German and Italian air forces attacked the advancing enemy. In combats, the Axis air force shot down six enemy planes, and one enemy plane was shot down by the Axis anti-aircraft artillery.

3. One of the enemy planes that attacked Sicily was shot down by the Italian artillery.

Axis Positions Strong

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, November 26.—German forces defending the Tunisia-Algeria frontier have built strong positions and an attack attempted by the British First Army was repulsed yesterday, according to reports reaching here from various sources.

In the mountain regions, the German forces destroyed a road for the advance of the British and also cut off their supply routes in the rear. British tank and mechanized units were attacked by German troops in ambush, and were smashed. Many British troops were captured.

According to a London broadcast at two points on the Tunisia-Algeria frontier, Allied forces have been fighting desperately against German-Italian troops for two days. It was also reported by the broadcast that the Allied forces under the protection of air and tank units are advancing northeastward to Bizerta, while other units are proceeding toward the city of Tunis. The units

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BRITISHERS GLOOMY OVER TUNISIA FRONT

People and Government Alarmed That Situation Not Turning Out as Expected

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 26.—The British Government as well as civilian quarters are beginning to worry over the future war situation in the Tunisia area, although America and British propaganda sources have been playing up their exaggerated victory ever since the invasion of Tunisia, according to information reaching here from London.

This rather pessimistic view of the Tunisian campaign is due to the fact that the situation has not developed there as expected by various quarters, and the prevalence of the gloom has become conspicuous, particularly since Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stated on Wednesday in the House of Commons as a warning to the nation, that the battle in the French territory had reached a crucial stage.

Field dispatches reaching London do not give any details of the development in operations being carried out by the Allied forces excepting that of aerial combats raging there daily. Instead, these dispatches are admitting the strengthened resistance of the Axis and their advance into the central part of Tunisia.

According to information reaching London Wednesday, the military strength of the Axis in the Tunisian area is uncertain, but no doubt large reinforcements have already reached the Axis forces from across the Mediterranean.

Endorsing this view, a London correspondent of the Social Demokraten, a Swedish newspaper, stated that it is difficult to stop the transportation of Axis reinforcements from Sicily.

The correspondent was further quoted to have stressed that the predominant Axis air force is harassing the rear of the Allies.

Meanwhile, it is also reported that French rebel troops who joined the Darlanists were defeated and are being disarmed in central Tunisia by the Axis forces.

Since several days ago, all war news favorable to the Allied forces have disappeared from English papers, and military commentators in London are in unison publishing their opinions that from the start of the present North African operations they had forecast the accompanying difficulties and issued a warning against too rosy expectations.

The dissension between the De Gaullist and the Darlan regime is also coming to the fore in the British political quarters and is being discussed vehemently.

However, indications are that they are refraining from touching upon the problem for the time being for it may hinder the smooth operations of the Allied forces.

The Allied hesitation to commence attacks will mean strengthened defense for the Axis. Lieutenant-General Eisenhauer, Commander-in-Chief of the invading United States forces, will be forced to fight a decisive battle against the Axis forces in the near future, whether he likes it or not.

New Special Force To Clamp Iron Fist Upon Indian People

(Continued From Page 1)

held on Monday and Tuesday at New Delhi in the presence of the Governor-General of India and representatives of all departments of the central and provincial governments, a latest dispatch from New Delhi disclosed.

The conference, it was further reported, succeeded in arriving at a decision to promulgate a law relative to the maintenance of peace and order in India. Another New Delhi dispatch in this connection quoted the Governor of Bombay Province, a delegation at the conference, to have told to the press:

"The uprisings now found all over India should be regarded as guerilla action supported by enemy countries. We should suppress the insurgents through some positive means so that they will not encourage the enemies."

The internal disturbances in India, despite this resolute attitude of the authorities, are keeping up with unabated heat, it is gathered from various reports available here. A Bombay broadcast Thursday revealed that the city recently had an bomb incident in a warehouse which culminated in the arrest of five suspects from among the native Indians. At Ahmedabad someone threw a bomb at the police headquarters a few days ago, while the Provincial Government of the United Provinces recently ordered the disbandment of the municipal government of Agra on a charge that the municipal clerks had joined the anti-British agitation in the neighborhood, it was also reported.

To Intensify Oppression

Nichi Nichi

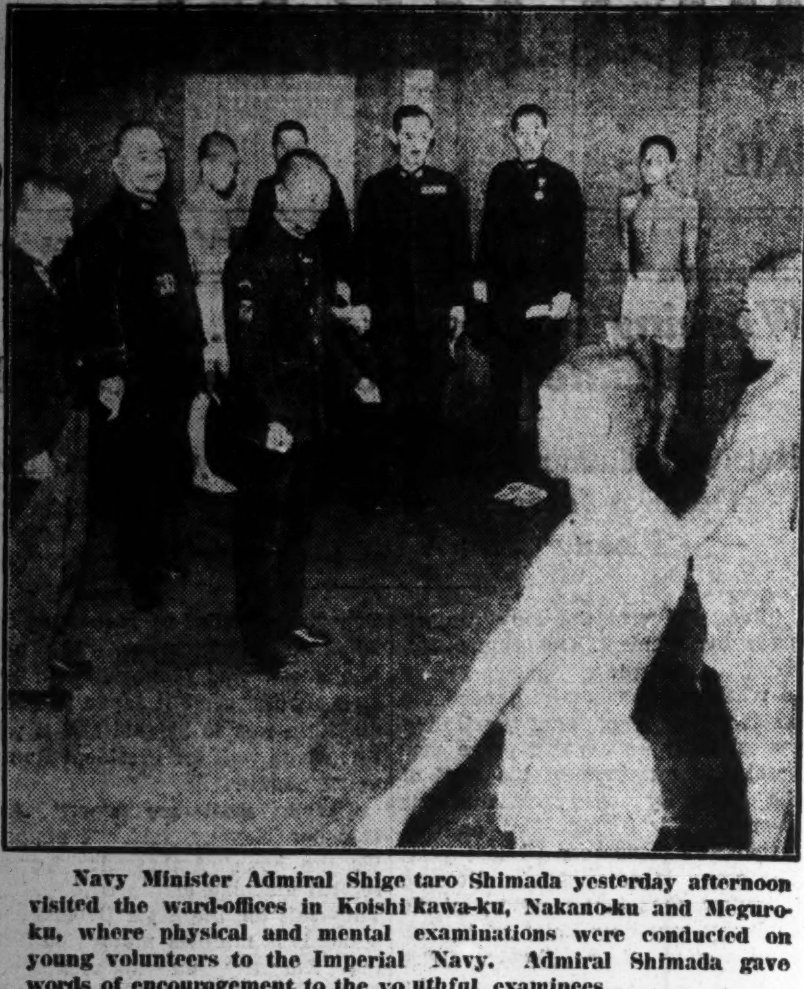
CANTON, November 26.—At the Governor-General's Council and a meeting of provincial representatives, which were convened recently, the India Government reached a decision to resort to more drastic measures against the anti-British campaign in India, according to a New Delhi broadcast Wednesday.

After the conference, the Government is reported to have issued the following communique:

"For maintenance of peace and order in India, new measures will be taken by the Government shortly in accordance with decisions reached at the meeting.

"At the conference the agenda covered a wide field of matters and many proposals were adopted concerning establishment of internal peace."

Inspects New Blood for Navy



Navy Minister Admiral Shige taro Shimada yesterday afternoon visited the ward-offices in Koishi kawa-ku, Nakano-ku and Meguro-ku, where physical and mental examinations were conducted on young volunteers to the Imperial Navy. Admiral Shimada gave words of encouragement to the yo uthful examinees.

More 'Waka' Poems Being Written Now Than at Any Time in History, Says Poet

Commenting on the fact that more than 100,000 "waka," or 31-syllable poems, were recommended, in answer to an appeal for new poems to replace the collection of 100 "waka" in the old Ogura "Hyakunin Isshu," Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki, noted "waka" poet, writing in the Nichi Nichi declared that more poems of this type are being composed by the nation now than at any time in history. He disclosed that the people are more poetry-conscious than even during the Manyo, Kokin, and Shin-Kokin periods, when the composing of "waka" verses was extremely popular.

The China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, he said, are the reasons for the present popularity of versification. Those on the home front are writing poems to send to their loved ones on the fighting fronts, wounded soldiers in hospitals are composing verses to amuse themselves or give expression to their thoughts, while the men of the army, navy and air forces are doing the same to express their burning, intense patriotism, he revealed.

Out of the thousands of poems which poured into the selection rooms of the two newspapers, a committee of 11 experts chose 100 for the new "Hyakunin Isshu." The difficulty of narrowing down the choice to only one out of approximately 1,000 entries is reflected in the fact that the committee was forced to meet seven separate times before the final choices could be agreed upon. Predominant among the themes dwelt upon were those dealing with devotion to the country, the beauty of scenic spots, the love of parents, children, husbands and wives, and the atmosphere of farming, fishing and mining villages.

Of the new poems, which will be used to grace the cards in the popular New Year's game called "karuta," Dr. Sasaki said: "The newly selected poems are a timely and excellent agent for enriching the lives of the people remaining at home."

East Asia Economy Hinges on Defense, Says Minister Aoki

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among native inhabitants of the region where work is started.

Distribute Industries

"In order to realize effective growth of all key industries, we are now planning distribution of those industries according to topographical circumstances. The iron industry, for instance, will best develop in Manchoukuo and North China, while that of oil will be chiefly developed in the Southern Regions. The fiber industry and its subsidiary branches will be mostly concentrated in Japan.

"These new systems, however, will not function properly without the backing of perfection of communications and traffic facilities. We should exert ourselves to effect this through the best use of ships, motorcars, railways and planes. In this connection we are planning establishment of a powerful traffic center composed of the Japan Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea. This sea zone will constitute the inner-most traffic circle of all the seas in Greater East Asia."

Rule-Aiders Training

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association yesterday commenced a five-day training course for 63 leaders of its chapters throughout the country at its training camp in Hakone, Kanagawa Prefecture.

JAPAN-REICH MATCH IN HANDBALL SLATED

Play-by-Play Description at Jingu Stadium to Be Broadcast to Germany

Domei

An international outdoor handball match between Japanese and German teams is scheduled to be played at the Meiji Shrine Stadium on Sunday at 10 a.m. With a local German resident chosen specially as announcer, a play-by-play description of the game will be recorded for about 20 minutes and relayed to radio stations in Germany the same evening.

Keen competition is expected for the German team, which was recognized officially by the Director of Physical Training in Germany as representative of Germany. It is composed of crack athletes residing here and will also have on its roster several internationally known players.

On this day, opening speeches will be made by Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Japan, Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, honorary vice-president of the Japan Physical Training Society, and Matsuzo Nagai, director of the Society for International Cultural Relations.

In the curtain-raiser, a ladies match will be played between the Japan Physical Training Women's College and the Omiya Girls' Higher School.

After the games, Ambassador Ott will be host at a tea party for 250 officials of the Japan Physical Training Society at the German Embassy.

COLLEGE SKATERS MEETING

College skaters will take to the ice again tonight at the Shibaura skating rink, where a twin-bill of the Kanto Hockey League is scheduled. The first match has Keio meeting Chuo, while the second has Waseda facing Hosei. First tilt is on tap at 5 p.m.

On Wednesday the League season go under way with a double-header. In an overtime game, Hosei University nosed out the Rikkyo squad, 9 to 8. Meiji then whitewashed Chuo, 6 to 0.

CONTINENTAL AREAS KEEP INDUSTRY BUSY

Manchoukuo, North China and Mengchiang Producing Goods For War Execution

All economic and industrial machineries of Manchoukuo, North China and Mengchiang are being operated so that materials may be exported to Japan to the maximum extent, it was revealed by Yuan Chen-fuo, Finance and Commerce Minister of Manchoukuo, Wang Ting-tai of the North China Political Affairs Committee and Tekohsipuyen, representative of Mengchiang, in their speeches delivered at the first-day meeting of the fourth session of the East Asia Economic Round Table Conference held at the Daitoa Kaikan Thursday.

Minister Wang's speech, as reported this morning by the Asahi, was as follows:

The wartime economic plans of Manchoukuo which are being carried out at present include the following four items:

1. First importance placed on the increase of production of essential materials for the execution of the war thereby to increase the exportation of vital necessities to Japan.
2. Saving of essential materials and encouragement of use of substitutes.
3. Rationalization of economic systems and mechanism.
4. Encouragement of saving and the readjustment of the system of distribution.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wang, representative of North China at the Economic Parley now in session, disclosed in his talk that the production of cotton, coal, iron and other important mineral resources has remarkably increased this year as compared with the record of past years.

"On the other hand," he said, "the authorities of North China are now exerting themselves to readjust the commercial and industrial machinery to meet the demand of the times."

He declared that the glorious victories scored by the Japanese Forces in the Greater East Asia War have given hope for a bright future to the people in North China. The most important factor for the economic construction in North China, he asserted, is to confirm the morale and ideal, that is, to encourage the people's determination to defy hardships and to bolster their will to increase the production of materials.

Stressing the special mission imposed upon Mengchiang, Mr. Tekohsipuyen declared, "the Autonomous Federated Government of Mongolia is taking all necessary economic measures to fulfil its mission as the foremost base for the War of Greater East Asia.

"Mengchiang is exporting to Japan iron, coal and other important mineral resources as well as materials for light industry such as wool and leather at low prices. Iron and coal are being exported to Manchoukuo and North China also at a low price."

Kansai Notes

A capacity audience filled the Hankyu Kaikan theater in Kobe Friday evening when the preview of the new feature-length picture, "The Naval Battles of Hawaii and off Malaya," was shown under the joint sponsorship of the Toho Motion Picture Company and the Osaka Mainichi with the support of the Kobe District Naval Personnel Bureau.

The film is one of the latest productions by Toho which recreates the historic attack on Pearl Harbor at the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and the epic sinking of the British battleships the Prince of Wales and Repulse off the Malayan coast.

This picture will be shown on the local screen to the public from December 3 in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Greater East Asia War under the sponsorship of the Navy Ministry.

A German Evangelical Service with Holy Communion will take place on the first Sunday of Advent, November 29, at 10 a.m. at the Kobe Union Church. Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig will speak. There will also be a service for children from 9:30 a.m.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 26: Miss G. Drache, Mr. F. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kato, Mr. K. Noda, Mr. Schenk, Mrs. T. Satomi and son, Mr. A. Thordsen, Mr. Y. Tsunoi, Mr. K. Tomosugi, Mr. and Mrs. R. Weise, and Mr. A. Yamada.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on November 26 included: Mr. S. Yasugi, Mr. Y. Natumeda, Mr. T. Chiba, Mr. K. Sakurada, Mr. J. Nishine, Mrs. S. Kobayashi, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. Inouye and two sons, Mr. J. Nomura, Mr. J. Unno, Mr. and Mrs. Takada, and Mr. F. Kondo.

Press Comments

Friday, November 27

ASAHI—Combatting Communism; Hopes for East Asia Economic Conference

TOKYO SHIMBUN—'Heavenly Reason' is With Us

Combatting Communism

ASAHI—On November 25, which marked the sixth anniversary of the signing of the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Agreement of 1936 and the first anniversary of the signing of the new protocol, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, explained anew the significance of the Anti-Comintern Pact, saying: "Our nation must recognize the evils of Communism, exert its utmost efforts by strengthening our cooperation with our allies in order to eradicate Communism which is absolutely incompatible with Japan's national polity, thereby leaving nothing undone for the successful prosecution of the war."

Internationally considered, there can be no doubt that concerted action against the Communist Internationals is of the utmost importance for victory in the World War. We have only to recall that it was Chiang Kai-shek's policy of tolerating Communism in order to fight Japan that was responsible for the China Affair and was the greatest of the contributive causes of the War of Greater East Asia. Moreover, the Comintern is offering a foothold in East Asia for the United States and Britain as part of their anti-Japanese front.

The anti-Comintern campaign, however, is important not only from the international angle or from the standpoint of the Greater East Asia sphere alone. The Government has no doubt taken every precaution against any such influence from affecting the unity of the nation. The problem is not merely that of politics or economy. Attention must be paid also in regard to the ideological and religious aspects.

The important thing is to guard against self-conceit and fanaticism. Harmony, modesty, respect for order and earnest efforts are the elements which the people must observe in accordance with national polity.

Slight moral relaxation is liable to offer an opening for fifth columnist activities. The spirit of harmony and toleration must pervade all. Above everything else, the spirit of loyalty and patriotism must be crystallized and polished.

Hopes for East Asia Economic Conference

ASAHI—The fourth session of the East Asia Roundtable Conference opened yesterday to last three days, participated in by representatives of Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang.

Inaugurated in 1939, the conference has been held annually and contributed not a little to the economic construction of the four countries concerned. The present session is the first to be held since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

While the main purpose of the conference is to effect interchanges of ideas and methods for economic construction within the East Asia bloc, it is also intended that the government, economy and culture of the participating nations should be made correctly known to each other. The war has not made this task one whit less important; only more so.

It is necessary, however, that a more extended view should be taken by the conferees because the War of Greater East Asia has spread the new order to the vast Southern Regions and the problems of production, distribution, consumption, transit, finance and prices embrace the entire sphere. The conference, in other words, should consider how the new areas are to be incorporated into the economic scheme.

We hope that in view of this important mission the conference will concentrate all its energies on the defeat of the United States and Britain from the economic angle.

'Heavenly Reason' Is With Us

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is recalled that on November 26 last year United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in utter disregard of our zealous efforts for peace based on international justice, served Japan a memorandum wholly repudiating them and thus brought the eight months of negotiations to a breakdown and war.

Saburo Kurusu, special Ambassador to Washington assisting Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, took the occasion of the first anniversary of that historic day to speak on the diplomatic proceedings on which the two had concentrated every ounce of bodily and moral strength day and night. He gave many instances of the carefully-planned challenge of the United States, laboring under utter ignorance of Japan's strength and seeking to gain by threats rather than mutual concession. He laid the entire responsibility for the war at the door of the United States. He clarified where lies "Heavenly Reason," which is that the self-conceited ambition to rule the world must give way to the sacred sword that has been drawn to emancipate Greater East Asia.

Ambassador Kurusu's speech for the first time reveals in all its nakedness the United States' overestimation of its quantitative armament, underestimation of its opponent's economic strength, its belief that Japan had been exhausted in armed and economic strength after four and a half years of the China Affair and that the economic sanctions it imposed on Japan made the latter helpless, so that even if Japan should fight, which it did not really think it would, the issue was foregone. We now know that the United States had been preparing for war all along, already a year before the outbreak.

The negotiation at Washington conducted by Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu were a historic duel between the imperialism of the United States and the forces of peace represented by Japan with the destiny of East Asia at stake. Japan followed the "Heavenly Reason" when it rose to chastise the arrogant United States for brushing aside the forces of peace.

The United States is finding it so difficult to prosecute the war with sufficient determination because its war aims are fabrications and its reasons mere sophistry, which, pitted against a people fighting from sheer instinct of self-preservation, are helpless. The difference in moral groundwork is too vast.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE TO CONVENE IN TOHOKU

National Service Association to Sponsor Meeting to Promote Activities in District

To discuss ways and means for promoting economic activities in the Tohoku district in the northeastern part of Japan, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will sponsor an economic conference for two days starting November 27, according to Domei.

In view of the fact that the Tohoku district is a foodstuffs producing area as well as being rich in mineral resources, the local economic cooperative council will take up at the forthcoming meeting such problems as measures for the increased output of mineral resources, foodstuffs, timber and also the strengthening of land and sea transportation.

The meeting will be attended by over 200 representatives of the Government, industrial quarters, and the National Service Association including Heitaro Kashiwara, director of the second division of the Planning Board and Kohei Utsunomiya, director of the Bureau of Northeastern Affairs.

Momentous U.S. Scene Described by Okumura

(Continued From Page 1)

usually would come rushing to the Embassy on such occasions, did not appear on this most momentous of them all. Someone turned on the radio but there was no particular news. The historic hour ticked past without anything happening. But we the junior members of the staff were busy that night drafting a report to the home Government and what not. It was past 3 a.m. that we finally went to bed. Japan, on receiving that report from Washington, sensed that the fateful day had at last come."

MALAYAN RUBBER SUPPLY REVIVES HONGKONG MILLS

Large Shipments of Raw Materials Assure Boom for Lagging Industry

Domei

HONGKONG, November 26.—Indicative of the smooth progress in exchange of staple commodities between the China Continent and the Southern Regions, large shipments of Malayan crude rubber have arrived here and will be distributed to local rubber factories.

The rubber industry was one of the leading industries of the former Crown colony prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Many of these factories, however, have been closed for the past one year due to lack of crude rubber.

With Malayan crude rubber expected to arrive here in rapid succession in the near future, the manufacturing capacity of the local rubber industry will greatly increase, it is understood.

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YOUTHS IN EAST ASIA TO BE INVITED HERE

Keio University Plans to Teach Japanese to Representatives From Sphere Each Summer

The Keio University is planning to invite and teach Japanese to representative youths of various peoples within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia during the summer vacation, reports the Nichi Nichi.

The university, it is noted, established the Keio Foreign Language School last September. In a special class of the Language School, 20 foreigners are now ardently studying the Japanese language.

In view of the remarkable results so far achieved by this school, the authorities of the University have decided to go ahead with the plan.

According to the tentative plan, the University will invite representatives selected from among the youths of Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines and other Southern Areas periodically during the summer vacation every year. These students will be taught Japanese and the Japanese Spirit so that those foreign students may become competent leaders of Greater East Asia.

Referring to the scheme, Mr. Nishimura, director of the university, said as follows:

"Concrete plans for the project will be decided upon in the first part of December. This scheme was promoted in regard to the fact that the professors and equipment of the university are kept completely idle during the summer vacation which lasts more than a month.

"As for the lodging facilities for the foreign students to be invited, our school has a dormitory in Hiyoshi which can accommodate about 120 students. Moreover, as the students living in apartment-houses and private boarding houses near the school return to their native places during the vacation, 400 or 500 persons will be able to stay here to study without inconveniences."

Africa War Turning Favorably for Axis; Allied Supplies Hit

(Continued From Page 1)

going toward Bizerta are said to have advanced 30 kilometers in the past 12 hours.

On the other hand the advance of the British First Army in the Libyan front has slackened, and according to a BBC broadcast today, the First Army is now engaged against the tank and mechanized units under Marshal Erwin Rommel between Aghedabia and El Aqueila. Marshal Rommel has already occupied the communication route between Tripoli and Tunisia.

When German forces after occupying the city of Tunis and the naval port of Bizerta secure Tunisia and Tripoli, the entire Morocco and Algeria would come under Axis control, the British authorities say already becoming pessimistic about the future of the North African campaign.

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NEW BODY TO PROMOTE CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

For the purpose of promoting the education of the children in Japan of Japanese residents in overseas areas, an Association for the Education of Children of Overseas Japanese (tentative name) will be established by the Imperial Education Association, reports Domei.

A promoters' conference to discuss this project will be held at 11:30 a.m. Saturday at the Peers' Club at Kasumigaseki under the sponsorship of the Committee for the Promotion of Education in Overseas Areas of the Imperial Education Association.

The projected organization is expected to manage supplementary educational establishments with an expenditure of ¥5,000,000 for the first five years. One-half of this amount will be defrayed by the Government and the remainder covered with donations from financial circles.

Announcement
The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

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AUDIENCE GIVEN CHIEF FIGURES IN 3 RELIGIONS

Education Minister Accompanies Chief Abbots and Party to Imperial Palace

DETERMINATION STRESSED

Hashida Points to Their Important Role in Japan's Current Mission

Marking the first time that religious representatives were so honored, His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted an audience to 40 chief abbots and leaders of religious bodies at 10 a.m. Thursday in the western ante-chamber in the Imperial Palace. In the unprecedented honor granted them, the religious representatives, now meeting in Tokyo, were accompanied by Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, Education Vice-Minister Toyosaburo Kikuchi and Kenzo Ahara, Director of the Religions Bureau.

The honor of the Imperial Audience preceded the general meeting of chief abbots and leaders of religious organizations called by the Education Ministry in order to stress the position of religion today and to outline the policies of the newly established Religions Bureau. Those who were honored by the Imperial Audience included Tadaaki Yoshimura, chief abbot of the Shinto Shinshu sect, and chief abbots of 12 other Shinto sects; Mitto Fujimura, chief abbot of the Buddhist Shingon sect, and chief abbots of 24 other Buddhist sects, and two Christian representatives including Archbishop Tatsuo Doi, leader of the Nippon Catholic Association.

At the meeting itself which began at 11 a.m. at the Education Minister's official residence, chief abbot Yoshimura of the Shinto Shinshu sect, chief abbot Fujimura of the Shingon sect, chief abbot Otani of the Shinshu Otani sect, and archbishop Doi voiced their determination to remember this day and further to strengthen service to the nation through religion.

Education Minister Hashida respectfully made the following statement: "We are overcome with emotion that His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to grant the unprecedented honor of an audience to religious leaders. Especially are we overcome with trepidation that His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant this honor at a time when He is more than busy with various military and State affairs.

"At a time when the nation is devoting its total strength toward carrying the War of Greater East Asia to final victory and toward constructing Greater East Asia, it is needless to say that religious bodies too must do their utmost to aid the nation's mission. Every religious body throughout the nation must make firm anew its determination to answer the graciousness of His Imperial Majesty."

YAMADA LANDS IN PEKING

Plans Opera on Tragedy of Princess of Hsiang Fei

Domei

PEKING, November 25.—Koscak Yamada, well known composer who arrived here this morning on a music tour of the continent with the object of visiting the Japanese Forces and finding inspiration for the composing of East Asian music, revealed that he intends to compose during his stay here an opera on the tragedy of the Princess of Hsiang Fei.

The noted composer disclosed that he is determined to contribute toward the creation of new music which all the nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can enjoy.

He and his party are expected to leave Peking November 29 for Mengchiang and will later proceed to Central China as well as to Hongkong.

Will Hold Exhibit

Mrs. Hedwig-Margarete Gangl will hold an exhibition of her water-color paintings of Chilean and Japanese landscapes at the Ginta Shoten, near the Matsuzakaya department store from December 1 to 6.

Importance of Economic Talks Stressed

With more than 500 persons attending, including representatives from Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang, the Fourth East Asia Economic Conference to discuss plans for the construction of a Greater East Asia Economy was convened Thursday morning at the Greater East Asia Hall in Tokyo. The photo shows Premier Hideki Tojo making his congratulation address in which he stressed the vital mission of the conference toward successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Kurusu's Speech on U.S. Challenge To Nippon Is Given Wide Approval

Impressive Array of Dignitaries Listen to Ambassador's Review of Circumstances Leading to Outbreak of Greater East Asia War

Ambassador Saburo Kurusu's first public speech Thursday at the Imperial Hotel since his return from the United States in which he clarified that America's arrogant challenging attitude was responsible for the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was heard by an impressive array of dignitaries.

Among the more than 300 persons attending the luncheon sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association in honor of the Ambassador were:

General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association; Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information; General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier; Tsuneo Kanemitsu, former Welfare Minister; Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Ryutaro Nagai, former Communication Minister; Yonezo Maeda, former Railway Minister; Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, former Commerce and Industry Minister; Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, former Communications Minister; Baron Narimoto Oi, Baron Kiyotane Aho, Chuji Machida, President of the old Minseito; Hachisaburo Hirao, former Education Minister; Tadahiko Okada, former Speaker of the House of Representatives; Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister; Fumio Goto, former Home Minister; Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador, and leaders of the journalistic world of Tokyo.

Ambassador Kurusu, quietly dressed in a black suit, showed up at the Imperial Hotel at 11.40 a.m., smiling pleasantly.

General Abe, walked up to the Ambassador. The two remained apart for a while, conversing in an under tone.

As they parted, the Ambassador was at once surrounded by people, for the most part friends and acquaintances, who shook hands with him or thanked him for his efforts at Washington.

The Ambassador, according to friends, had not been seen of more tranquil countenance in his long career as a diplomat than when he sat at the main table in the dining hall of the Imperial Hotel. They were almost sure that he must have felt an immense relief at the thought of the opportunity which had opened before him of giving utterance to the thought which he had been keeping to himself for a year.

On the table at which the Ambassador was sitting lay exquisitely arranged white and yellow chrysanthemums, which were emitting delicate fragrance as though comforting the Ambassador after his exertions at Washington.

A short address by President Abe of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association opened the luncheon party.

On one side of the Ambassador sat General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier, and on the other Yonezo Maeda, former Railway Minister.

Opposite him across the table were President Abe and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

It was a most hilarious luncheon party.

The news cameramen were at work while the group talked merrily over the refreshments.

The Ambassador had a good appetite and seemed to enjoy conversing while at table.

When the luncheon party was over, those present proceeded to another hall where they were to listen to the Ambassador.

There were mass rites. Then Vice-President Ando of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association introduced Ambassador Kurusu in an address in which he held that the War of Greater East Asia started to all intents and purposes on November 26, the very day that the preposterous American note of reply to Japan was tossed to Ambassador Kurusu.

The Ambassador was seen nodding to himself from time to time while Vice-President Ando was speaking.

Mr. Kurusu commenced his speech at 1 p.m., his hands joined behind his back on the platform which was decorated with a gold screen and potted orchids.

Presently the memorable words, which were listened to by the people of the nation over the radio, were proceeding from the Ambassador.

His visible hearers were seen to make a display of their emotions as the Ambassador in a trained quiet voice uttered his conviction that it was America that unleashed the horrors of war.

As the Ambassador proceeded with his speech there was a visible increase in the atmosphere of tension which ruled in the hall from end to end while he was on the platform.

Each statement made by the Ambassador with emphasis evoked a storm of approval.

The hearers nodded approval each time the speaker made a point.

New 10-sen Stamp

The Ministry of Communications will issue a new 10-sen stamp as from December 1, it was disclosed. The new stamp will carry a design depicting the map of the Southern Regions with Japan in the center against a background of coconut trees printed in red.

SHIFTS IN PERSONNEL ANNOUNCED BY F.I.C.

Erwin and Hoeffel Appointed Acting Governors of Two Regions

Domei

HANOI, November 25.—J. M. Erwin, chief secretary of the Government-General of French Indo-China, was today appointed acting Governor of Tongking Province, while at the same time, Ernest Hoeffel, Governor of the Saigon-Cholon district, was appointed acting Governor of Cochin-China, it was officially announced today.

With the appointment of the two acting Governors, M. Dersart, hitherto Governor of Tongking Province and one of the senior officials of French Indo-China, and Henri Georges Rivoal, hitherto Governor of Cochin-China, who played an important role at the time of the entry of Japanese Forces into French Indo-China, are retiring from active service.

Considerable significance is attached to the personnel change because of the heavy responsibility of conducting important local administrative affairs thus placed on two comparatively young men still in their forties.

Particularly, the appointment of Mr. Erwin, who is on close terms with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, to the outstanding post in Tongking has aroused a great deal of public attention.

Takatsuki Becomes City

Takatsuki-cho, Mishima-gun, Osaka Prefecture, will be raised to the status of a city from January 1 next year, it was announced by the Home Ministry in the Official Gazette dated November 26.

ITALY TO REIGN SUPREME OVER MARE NOSTRUM

Recent Axis March Backs Up Determination to Rule the Mediterranean

NATIONAL MORALE IS HIGH

People Fully Prepared for Any Emergency—Allies' Position Seen Weak

Nichi Nichi

ROME, November 24.—Taking advantage of the Axis march into unoccupied France, Corsica and Tunisia to meet the Allied invasion of French North Africa, which resulted in partial mobilization by Spain and her declaration of neutrality, Italy is fully determined to realize her long cherished ideal—mastery in the Mediterranean.

With the newly-arising situation, the command of the Mediterranean Sea is not a mere slogan for the Italian people. Instead, the Mediterranean problem is becoming a matter of life and death for them with national morale enhanced remarkably as a result of the new situation.

The strategic retreat effected recently by the Italian forces in Libya is no more than an episode in African operations, so far as the Italian people are concerned.

Desert warfare is a battle in which the problem of replenishment is considered most important, and although the Axis advance to El Alamein ahead of the Allied forces meant a strategical advantage, the operations were unreasonable from a technical viewpoint.

This assertion can also be applied to the Allied forces operating in Benghazi and advancing westward.

Enemy Position Weak

Along the battle line extending over 1,000 kilometers in the desert regions, the Allied forces may be predominant but from the standpoint of replenishment of war-supplies, they are in a strategically disadvantageous position.

Thus viewed, the Allied activities in their new theater of war have already reached their climax.

On the other hand, the Axis forces have given up their supply-route, considered not advantageous strategically, and instead are resorting to a strategy of attaching importance to bases to accumulate power for tomorrow's activities.

The enemy bombings carried out on the cities of Northern Italy such as Genoa, Torino and others have failed to dampen Italian morale. Instead, the enemy raids have stimulated the people to tide over any difficulty that may confront them in the future.

As a result of the march into Southern France and Corsica, the Axis footing has been solidified and its forces have established a barrier in the center of the Mediterranean to cut off the Allied supply-route, while the Axis supply-lane from Italy to Africa has been shortened

(Continued On Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Friday, November 27, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

The Way to Meet the American Challenge

NIPPON SANGYO—It was on December 8 last year that the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was granted. Previously America had made up its mind to go to war with Japan. The truth of this statement will be seen from the American reply to Japan which was handed to Ambassador Saburo Kurusu and Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura on November 26.

The speech Ambassador Kurusu made at the Imperial Hotel on Thursday, exactly a year after the American reply that decided the issue of war or peace with Japan for America, made clear the circumstances attending the rupture of the Japanese-American negotiations.

The Ambassador mentioned the Roberts report to show that for 11 months prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia America had been making warlike preparations against Japan. He revealed that political considerations are prompting the American Government to make its people believe that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on the day the war began was after the manner of foul play.

There is now no doubt that the Washington Conference was arranged in order to render Japan's position as the leader of East Asia untenable. The rise of Japan after the Russo-Japanese War was an obstacle in the way of America in Asia of whose conquest it was ambitious. America showed itself conciliatory to Japan in the Ishii-Lansing agreement. Its real motive was to have Japan enter the first European war on the side of the Allies. As a matter of fact, it terminated the agreement the moment the armistice was concluded.

The Manchurian Incident and the China Affair had their genesis in the international situation which had largely been brought about by the American machinations against Japan. A close examination of America's attitude in the Japanese-

(Continued on Page 2)

AIR AND TANK BATTLES FEATURE AFRICAN WAR; BIZERTA FIGHT LOOMS

Pitched Battle Rages Near Stalingrad Despite Snowstorm and Intense Cold

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—In the prairie regions around Stalingrad which is in a grip of intense cold, pitched battle has been raging for six days amidst the fury of snowstorms between the opposing forces of Germany and the Soviet Union which have mobilized all available modern weapons for the winter campaign.

On Thursday, the war front expanded 100 kilometers respectively in width and depth, a fierce battle being fought for the capture of strategic points connecting Kretskaya, northwest of Stalingrad and Slovikino and other points.

Meanwhile, to the southwest of Stalingrad, a large-scale tank battle is being fought for the occupation of leading cities along the Stalingrad-Krasnodar Railway.

According to the announcement made Thursday noon by the Soviet Information Bureau, the Red troops under Marshal Simon Timoshenko succeeded in driving a wedge into the left wing positions of the German forces which are encircling Stalingrad from the northwestern parts of the city.

However, the German forces are reported to have inflicted severe damages upon the enemy with the result that the Red troops were repulsed successfully.

In the meantime, the Red troops are reported to be active to the west of Moscow. On Thursday, the Soviet troops, despite much sacrifice, plunged into the city of Rjev only to be repulsed by German defensive fire.

In the Caucasus sector, no battle worthy of mention was fought due to inclement weather prevailing for the past several days.

CRIPPS' NEW POST SURPRISES LONDON

Demotion to Aircraft Production Minister Traced to Imperialistic Policy

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, November 23.—The departure of Sir Stafford Cripps from the British War Cabinet has taken the press in Britain by surprise. The surprise of the British press at the demotion of Sir Stafford, involved in his assignment to the post of Minister of Aircraft Production from the exalted position of Lord Privy Seal, was the greater for the fact that it came at a time when the air was thick with reports about the existence of a sharp division of opinion on questions of national policy between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Sir Stafford.

The assignment of the post of Minister of Aircraft Production to Sir Stafford means that he will be away from the arena of actual politics, for the work of a Minister of Aircraft Production is purely technical in character.

Neutral observers see something more than the fact of Churchill differing sharply with Sir Stafford on matters of policy in the background of Sir Stafford's departure from the War Cabinet. That something is the change which has come about in the circumstances surrounding Britain.

Past Set-up Recalled

These observers recall the state of affairs which ruled in Britain at the time Sir Stafford entered the War Cabinet. According to the observers, there were three facts which were considered by Churchill in admitting Sir Stafford into the War Cabinet. These facts were the growing demand in the Soviet Union for speedy action on the allied proposal for the establishment of a second front against Germany, the worsening state of affairs in India resulting from the mounting opposition of the Indian National Congress Party against the British Government on the Indian question, and the decline in the fortune of the allied countries as the result of the series of defeats suffered by their armed forces in East Asia and other parts of the world.

There was in Britain and other countries allied with it a clamor for a Cabinet in Britain far stronger than Churchill's, which would speedily realize the second front. The aggravation of the situation in India produced in Britain a demand for a new policy toward India which would sound progressive although it was one of appeasement.

The successive defeats of the British armed forces in East Asia and elsewhere were blamed on the fact that the more important of the posts in the British army and navy were held by titled men lacking what goes to make a modern soldier. Most of the thinking people in Britain concluded that there was no way of saving the British army except by throwing responsible posts in it

(Continued on Page 2)

PUBLIC OPINION LED U.S. INTO DISASTER

Underestimating Japan's Power Cause of Insulting Attitude, Says Iguchi

Declaring that public opinion in underestimating Japan's real power forced the American government to assume an attitude of insulting arrogance toward Japan and thus into the pit of complete disaster, Sadao Iguchi, former Counselor at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, and at present Director of Foreign Office Publicity Affairs, on Thursday recalled and related events of a year ago to a Domei representative.

With the living history of a year ago still vivid in his mind Mr. Iguchi said:

"Before that day, negotiations had been going on for eight months and America was conferring with Britain, Australia, Holland, and Chungking concerning the Japanese proposal made on November 11. Our embassy of course regarded these meetings with great interest. At this time American public opinion was overwhelmingly anti-Japanese, urging the government to take a firmer attitude toward Japan. It can be said that this was because America thought that Japan could be handled with mere threats. One magazine published articles by influential journalists concerning "The Future of Japanese-American Relations" and in one Major George Elliot Fielding a political commentator, declared that the Japanese-American negotiations would fail unless Japan gave way and that in any case Japan would be defeated in the end. In another article Edgar Snow, reputed expert on the Far East, wrote that Japan would invade Thailand but that Japan would fail because its hands were tied behind its back."

"Not only was the press thus. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox shouted that all preparations for war with Japan would be completed in 24 hours. And there were some influential naval men who considered the Nomura-Hull conferences as useless. Even among those who had lived in Japan for long years and who were known as authorities on Japan there were many who thought that Japan would not come out in opposition if a firm attitude were taken because Japan was weakened by the China Affair.

"Through all this we learned that T. V. Soong, then Finance Minister of Chungking, had conferred secretly with Hull at his own apartment on November 25. On the next day, November 26, Soong called on Roosevelt at the White House and as soon as Soong left a telephone call came to the embassy asking our Ambassadors to call at the White House. The Ambassadors went there and soon returned with Hull's unacceptable demands. In underestimating Japan's actual power, America had built up its arrogant attitude toward Japan, and with public opinion snow-balling this tendency, it could do nothing to stop

(Continued on Page 2)

Luftwaffe Keeps Up Vigorous Attack Against Massed Troops

SUPPLY BASES BLASTED

Fascist Torpedo-Planes Sink Three Vessels Off Coast Of Algiers

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—The battles fought on Thursday in the two areas of Libya and Tunisia were featured by large-scale activities of the two opposing air forces and skirmishes between the opposing tank units, but no wholesale clash occurred between the artillery and infantry, according to information reaching here from the fronts.

In this connection, the Allied Headquarters established in Tangiers admitted that no large-scale ground fighting occurred, announcing that except partial local affairs of outposts calm reigned all over the fronts.

With the intensified activities of the air forces, noteworthy is the fact that the United States forces in the Tunisia area are resorting to guerrilla tactics of dropping their paratroops in the rear of the Axis forces' positions.

Marvellous Results Scored

On the other hand, the German air force scored marvellous achievements in bombing enemy's massed troops and tanks on Thursday consecutively from previous days.

The German air force is also reported to have raided coastal cities of Algeria, supply-bases of the Allied forces, and that, with a success.

In the meantime, time is reported to be ripe for the Axis forces in the el Agueila sector, south of Benghazi, to commence large-scale counter offensive with the reported reinforced tanks, guns of various calibers, armored cars and planes, against the British Eighth Army advancing down southward, according to another report.

Important for the Allied forces which were lured by the Axis forces' strategical retreat to march further will be the problem of supply in the future, in the opinion of military commentators in London.

Admitting the difficulty of replenishment to the Allied forces, the commentators are reported to have stated that it would several days later that the British Eighth Army may start attacks, with the fully replenished war-supplies, against the Axis forces in the el Agueila sector.

In Critical Stage

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—According to an Algiers broadcast, the Allied forces reached a point 24 miles from the two naval ports of Tunis and Bizerta, it was announced Thursday by the Allied headquarters.

The announcement added that in view of the successive reenforcement by the Axis forces in the Tunisia area the situation prevailing there is precarious.

In this connection, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary of the British Government, stated in the House of Commons Thursday that the battle in the French North African territory has reached a critical state, as a warning against the optimistic view prevailing among the people on the situation in the North African front.

Bizerta Battle Near

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 25.—Both Axis and Allied forces at the Tunisian front are being augmented by arrival of reinforcements, and a great battle centering around the naval port of Bizerta is about to commence, according to a broadcast from San Francisco.

Allies Await Reinforcements

Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, November 25.—Allied forces which were pushed back to the Algerian frontier by fierce Axis attacks in the Tunisian battle are now waiting for arrival of reinforcements before taking offensive action, as they fully realise the strong positions the Axis troops have established there.

A United Press report from Al-

(Continued on Page 2)

BRILLIANT SUCCESS WON BY COLONISTS

Tokyo Emigrant Corps to Manchoukuo Succeeds in Agricultural Enterprise

A brilliant success has been scored in a short space of half a year by the Tokyo Colonists' Corps which emigrated last April to Sin-an in Kirin Province, Manchoukuo, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

The corps, organized by 140 persons, emigrated to Manchoukuo in four groups in April, May, August and October.

The progress of colonization by this corps has been watched with much interest because it was to prove the success or failure of the colonists who have been forced to seek their fortune in farming which was entirely different from their former professions such as engineering, trade and office business.

Since they went to the settlement, these colonist worked hard in defiance of various hardships and have so far cultivated about 30 acres of land and harvested large crops of soya-bean, kaoliang, potatoes, millet and vegetables. In addition, they are keeping 33 horses, 21 pigs, 13 goats, six sheep, eight rabbits and 52 chickens.

The colony is 1,000 acres wide with facilities for 300 families. With such a remarkable success a bright future is envisaged for those who have been obliged to change their vocations. Many such families are expected to emigrate to the new land of promise from Tokyo.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

American negotiations of last year will show that it wished to remain at peace with Japan until it was ready for war.

The attitude of America toward Japan prior to the outbreak of the war reminds us of the tripartite intervention with Japan after the Sino-Japanese War. The intervention only caused the people of Japan to unite, with the result that Japan won the war with Imperialistic Russia. We have no doubt that the American attitude toward Japan will cause the people of Japan to take the firm resolution not to sheathe the sword until America and Britain are beaten.

Establish Decisive War System Without Delay

NICHI NICHI—November 26 is the date of the receipt by Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu, Japan's envoys extraordinary to Washington, of the United States Government's reply to Japan's peace proposals, which is now memorable to us as a note of challenge. That note gave Japan the choice of abject apologies to the United States, admission that the blame for the five-year China Affair lies entirely with Japan and begging to the United States for oil in return for such good behavior or to declare before the world that Japan with a brilliant tradition of 2600 years is still independent and alive. Naturally Japan took the latter course.

Exactly one year after that historic date, Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu have given out the diplomatic proceedings prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and we are now in a position to judge just what was the attitude of the United States during the negotiations for peace.

The impressions we receive from their speeches are, firstly, that the war was forced on Japan by the United States and Britain and, secondly, that they are no easy enemies to crush.

That the United States and Britain are the world's grand champions in industrial power for utilizing material resources is a patent fact. For the last 10 years they felt so secure in spite of the dark clouds hovering over the world in the belief that Germany, Italy or Japan would never enter into armed struggle with them, solely on the strength of that industrial power. Not only Americans but not a few Britishers cited statistics to show the extreme discrepancies existing between the two opposing camps.

War came, contrary to their implicit belief in the superiority of material resources. We must not laugh this away but be on guard against their use of those resources. It is foregone that the Anglo-Saxons, in their worship of matter, must eventually be crushed but it is also clear that their fighting strength born of their worship of matter will prove a big obstacle in our path, as Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu have pointed out.

Since the spirit and morale of the Yamato race are adamant as a rock and as all-consuming as fire, we have nothing to worry on that score but, if we have any cause for concern, it is the material side of the question. We must build up a material fighting strength equal to our enemies' and the whole nation must take on a decisive war system. For complete and final victory, we must fight behind the lines as well as at the front.

U.S. Is Most Bitter Foe of Mexico, Former Japanese Envoy Reveals

People Cannot Forget Outrages Committed Against Their Country by America, Says Yoshiaki Miura in Enlightening Article

How the people of Mexico hate the American with perfect reason in spite of the fact that their country is in the war on the side of America is told by Yoshiaki Miura, former Minister to Mexico, in an article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The gist of the article follows:

On December 8, 1941, that is, on the day Japan declared war on America and Britain, the Imperial Navy attacked the naval base of Hawaii. The news of the event was flashed to the people in Mexico. It was on December 7, a Sunday holiday, in Mexico.

When I heard of the attack on Hawaii, the thought came to me that at last Japan had acted. The news of the attack did not surprise me. I never considered the action as unexpected.

I knew the nature of the American reply of November 26 to Japan, which was an ultimatum and to all intents and purposes a declaration of war.

U.S. Press Lies

The American press was busily occupied creating an impression among the people of America that Japan had struck at Pearl Harbor without warning, and that Japan did that in spite of the fact that it had sent Ambassador Saburo Kurusu to assist in the Japanese-American talks at Washington.

Was not the American reply of November 26 addressed to Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Kurusu? Only a fool would have persuaded himself that there was no possibility of war breaking about between Japan and America after the American reply came in the manner of an ultimatum.

We were told that the American officers at the front were abed, thought it was broad daylight, continuing to enjoy the slumbers after an evening spent in dining and wining, although they ought to have been at their posts. How it was that they were not aware that war that brewing passes me.

As soon as I got information of the Japanese declaration of war on America and Britain, I called together the staff members of the Legation and the army and naval attaches attached to the Legation and we took whatever steps were necessary to meet the situation which had arisen.

I was not disturbed in the least by the news of the outbreak of war. I was fully aware of what Mexico would do in the event of Japan going to war with America.

The alternative open to Mexico in the situation which found Japan and America at war was that one course was to follow America and enter the war and the other was to break off diplomatic relations and to wait for what measures to follow before deciding to enter the war. It was impossible for Mexico to hope to be neutral in the war.

On the day after the outbreak of war Mexican newspapermen and foreign correspondents in Mexico came to me for information about the situation which had arisen. I told them to the effect:

War Was Natural

"America threatened to endanger the existence of Japan and injure Japanese honor. Was it not natural that Japan should have risen in arms? Japan has a history which extends over more than 2,600 years. Throughout its long existence it has not been defeated in a foreign war. I am sure that our country will be victorious in this war. We are ready to fight until our adversaries are down."

These words proceeded from me as a matter of course. Afterwards I thought to myself that apart from Japan there was no country whose nationals could talk such big things as I spoke to these newspapermen. As never before I felt happy in the thought that I was a subject of Japan.

A member of the Mexican House of Representatives, with sympathies toward America, was quick to take me to task for my remarks made to the Mexican and foreign newspapermen. Speaking in the House, he condemned my remarks as outrageous, and demanded by deportation from Mexico.

He and members sharing his views thought seriously of introducing a motion demanding my deportation. But nothing came out of the talk of action against me. The fact is that as they investigated my remarks it dawned upon their minds that what I told the newspapermen was perfectly true and that it was but natural that I should have concluded from the fact that Japan had not lost any of the wars it had fought throughout its long existence that Japan would emerge victorious from this war, too.

While I was under detention I was visited by Kinta Araki, a naturalized Mexican, who once was Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Legation in Mexico. From him I learned how America has profited itself at the expense of Mexico. He insisted that the people of Japan should know what America has done to Mexico.

Hate Americans Most

The people of Mexico are incapable of befriending America. Even Americans are supposed to know for sure that they are hated by the Mexicans. Except in public, it rarely happens that Mexicans dine and drink with Americans. The reason is that America is the bitterest foe of Mexico.

America became independent of Britain in 1776. As soon as it perfected its national structure after the Civil War, it embarked on the program of extending its territory to the Pacific coast across the Mississippi River. Mexico was the first victim offered at the altar of American imperialism embodied in the movement of expansion to the west. In 1845 the region that is now Texas was annexed by America. The Mexican-American war followed. The treaty which was concluded between America and Mexico at the end of the war gave to America California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, which now border Mexico. The size of Mexican territory today is three times that of Japan and is equal to that of Manchoukuo. The land which Mexico lost as the result of the war with America was much larger in area than the territory possessed by Mexico at this day.

The policy which has been pursued by America toward Mexico is the best evidence that can be adduced to show what can be expected from America in the pursuance of what it calls a peace policy. The things done by America to their country are ever present in the minds of the people of Mexico. This is why the Mexicans cannot bring themselves to forget the outrages which have been committed by America against their country although they have been injured to humiliation and exploitation from old times.

Let me glance at the history of the relations of Japan and Mexico. Intercourse between Japan and Mexico began after an envoy of Masamune Date, the feudal lord, stopped at Mexico on his way home from Europe. The relations of the two countries have since been on the increase. There has been no single incident antagonizing the two countries, a fact which is rare in the history relations between the nations of the world.

Attachment to Japan

The people of Mexico have a great attachment for the Japanese. The belief persists among them that they are of the same descent with the Japanese. This is because of the fact that the forefathers of the people of Mexico came to settle in Mexico from Asia. As a matter of fact the Mexican people resemble the Japanese in the color of the skin and hair and in several other points.

They also respect Germans and Italians as superior races. Then why did Mexico follow its hated neighbor America in severing diplomatic ties with Japan, Germany and Italy and then going further and declaring war upon them?

The cause for these actions can be divided into two categories. One is due to Mexico's own geographic, political, military and economic position. The other is due to America's so-called Good Neighbor policy.

This Good Neighbor policy is nothing but another expression for Roosevelt's imperialistic world policy. The outstanding Mexican advocate of complete dependence on America, Foreign Minister Batia has declared, "Look at the small nations of Europe, then it is clear what road Mexico should follow," trying to make the people share his views. Just this declaration is enough in explaining Mexico's own reasons for tagging at the heels of America.

During the days of ex-President Cardenas, Mexico expropriated American oil rights and began an anti-foreign movement, pointing at a completely independent Mexican economy. However with the outbreak of war in Europe all trade with Europe was made impossible and there was nothing left for Mexico to do but depend upon America.

Good Neighbor Policy

The so-called Good Neighbor policy began to be used as such in 1933 when Roosevelt, together with his assumption of the presidency, accepted the urging of Sumner Welles for such a policy. With the Good Neighbor policy the Roosevelt regime has worked on all fields, cultural, military, economic, political, diplomatic, and has secured for itself a position as leader of the Latin-American nations.

This policy is a part of Roosevelt's world policy and cannot be separated from the developments in Europe and East Asia. With the outbreak of war in Europe this policy was given added strength.

America has always been a nation which has set up doctrines and policies suitable to itself and which has forced others to respect them. America has always been a selfish nation, one whose habits have always been low, filthy and evil.

The Monroe Doctrine was such a doctrine. This doctrine was born because of the intention of the Holy Alliance in Europe to suppress the movements for independence in Latin-America and because this intention constituted a threat to America. America's craftiness lies in that it set up this doctrine making it appear as though it was protecting the nations in Central and South America and in not making any restrictions in its own actions toward these nations.

Thus before it had finished expressing beautiful words of protection and friendship it robbed vast lands from Mexico. And later, together with the increase of American power, the Monroe Doctrine changed to one of territorial expansion, and its imperialistic coloring increased during the days of McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. Then as a result of the first European War, when America became the leading economic power, it became the Dollar Diplomacy and since the time of Taft the greater part of the Latin-American nations have been under American financial control.

The situation underwent a further change, and with his rise into the presidency, Roosevelt began to look over the world. He felt that there was a profound movement going on in Europe and in the Orient and that these constituted a barrier to his ambition of controlling the world.

Seeks World Control

He began to feel that to oppose the rising powers in Europe and Asia, and to overcome these and realize his schemes for world control, it was necessary to round up North and South America under his power and with this firmly accomplished stretch out his claws toward the outside.

He began to realize that it would not do to bully the small weak nations in Latin America, to regard them with arrogance, and to swindle money from them as America had always done. This realization formed the foundations of the Good Neighbor policy. The Good Neighbor policy sounds very just and moral but actually it is no such thing. Its slogans are "defense of the continent" and "union of the Western Hemisphere," but its methods are money and the sword, appeasement and threats.

These methods had been used toward the Latin-American countries, but the recent actions of the Roosevelt regime have not been in such a lukewarm manner. The methods have become so sordid that if Washington were to hear of them he would shed tears. The point has been reached where the leaders of the various Latin-American countries are asked point blank whether they will be friends or whether they will be enemies, whether they will allow themselves to be bought or whether they will not. Such is the truth of America's famous "good neighbor" policy.

As the objective of the war, America and Britain always point to what they call the protection of democracy and freedom. But should an American or a Briton be asked what is meant by democracy or freedom he would be unable to answer definitely.

There is a recent American best-seller called "America, Prepare for Tomorrow." In this book there is a chapter with the title "What is democracy which we are trying to protect?" That they have to think about such things reveals their infinite mental struggles. It is ironical that even after reading this book, a true understanding cannot be gained of democracy; democracy for which a nation must stake its eternal future.

Democracy Is Self-Gain

It is the same with freedom. For the have-nations to form a bloc with closed doors against the have-nots, to seize the freedom of other nations, and to force their own ways, that is their freedom. Democracy and freedom are only words expressing their individualism, their policy of self-gain. What I always think of as ironical is the fact that whenever Britain seeks help from America in preserving the old order it never forgets to mouth the words democracy and freedom.

In 1938 at a time which can be called the eve of the second European War, I was in London as consul-general. The Czechoslovakian crisis had arisen. At that time Britain did not have any preparations. Chamberlin made addresses right and left. In words shouted to the world he stated that Britain would finally have to fight for democracy and freedom.

Is democracy a word which always has existed in Britain? Does democracy itself exist in Britain? I sought everywhere for an answer but there was no one who could give me a satisfactory answer.

I think Britain's craftiness lies on the fact that no one said anything concerning the point that Britain would not be able to stand if Germany arose as a formidable power. When carefully studied, however, Britain's efforts directed toward not being suspected as making use of America could be seen.

"Britain expects every American to do his duty" was a book which sold in great numbers in America. When this was republished in London, and when here too it sold in huge numbers, the British government felt a serious anxiety.

On the other hand it cannot be said that Roosevelt is unaware of British intensions. No, he knows full well what the British are after. And he is making use of Britain in turn.

Everyone is aware that Britain is on its way down. And Roosevelt intends to use Britain as his stepping stone in order to materialize his ambition of world domination. The struggle between America and Britain is like a contest of deception between a badger and a fox. Whether the fox will win, or the badger, will become known only after the war.

The time has come when we must make firmer our determination to fight and work, withstanding any sort of privation, until we arrive at final victory. As I stated in the beginning Japan is a great nation which has never been defeated. The people must show their firm determination for complete victory in every daily activity.

LINLITHGOW'S REMOVAL RUMORED IN CHUNGKING

Law, Cranbourne, Butler and Auchinleck Are Considered Likely Candidates

Domei

CANTON, November 26.—Removal of the Marquis of Linlithgow from his post as Viceroy and Governor-General of India is considered inevitable in consequence of the recent reshuffle of the British Cabinet, according to information received here today from Chungking based on New Delhi reports.

Among those who are considered the most likely candidates for the post are mentioned. Brigadier-General Robert T. H. Law, retired, Lord Cranbourne, newly appointed Lord Privy Seal, and Richard A. Butler, former Foreign Secretary, the report said.

Another strong candidates is said to be Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Libya.

OLD JAPANESE GARDEN DISCOVERED IN KYOTO

Director of Rinsen Society Finds Model Built in Days of Momoyama Cultural Period

An old Japanese garden, resplendent in the magnificence of the Momoyama period has been recently discovered by Sanrei Shigemori, director of Kyoto's Rinsen Society. As a result, new interests have been added to the researches on old Japanese gardens which hold a distinctive position in the cultural history of Japan.

While carrying on research on gardens of Nara Prefecture since last September Mr. Shigemori accidently came across what is Nara Prefecture's only garden of the early Momoyama period at the Hongwangyoji Temple in Yoshino district, Kyoto. Comprising about 60 tsubo, the garden which includes miniature mountains, falls, lakes, and rock settings, all showing the period's splendor is perfectly preserved to this day. An azalea tree having a circumference of 1 foot 4 inches and exceeding the largest one located in Karatsu, Kyushu, is also included in the garden. In age and conditions of preservation this garden even surpasses the three renown gardens of Yoshino Chijurin Temple (middle Momoyama period), Toasa Temple (later Momoyama period), and Koizumi Jiko Temple (early Edo period).

The garden's designer is not known as yet but is considered to be some renown artist of that period.

COMPLETION CEREMONY OF KORAI SHRINE IS SET

Rites Slated at Village in Saitama Prefecture Founded By Prince From Chosen

Ceremonies to celebrate the completion of construction of the Korai shrine which began in 1934 to commemorate the works of the Prince of Korai, Jakko, and his followers will be held on the morning of November 27.

More than 1,200 years ago the Prince of Korai, (ancient Chosen) Jakko, and approximately 1,700 of his followers founded a village at a place that is now Korai located in Iruma district of Saitama Prefecture and began their work of cultural development of it nearby districts. To commemorate their works the Korai Shrine Dedication Society was founded in 1934 for the construction of the Koral Shrine. Besides Count Hideo Kodama, others who are to attend the function are Priest Myoshun Korai, 58th descendent of Prince Korai, General Jiro Minami, the former Governor-General of Chosen, Teizaburo Sekiya, the former Vice-Minister of Imperial Household, Dr. Setsurei Miyake, Shohei Fujinuma and Ryusaku Endo, both members of House of Peers, and many other notables.

H.I.H. Crown Prince Sees Radio Station; Watches Television

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince on Thursday honored the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan with an Imperial visit lasting two hours. After watching experiments in television and inspecting other radio apparatus, His Imperial Highness saw a screen version of radio activities entitled "Invisible War." At 10 a.m., His Imperial Highness proceeded to the second studio to see the actual broadcasting of the children's hour.

Italy to Reign Supreme Over Mare Nostrum

(Continued From Page 1)

and strengthened remarkably.

Supply Route Assured

In the past, Axis transports with Sicily Island as their base had to navigate for more than 20 hours to reach Tripoli, Benghazi, Tobruk and other places in North Africa, and naturally, were subjected to attacks from enemy bases at Malta and on the Egyptian coastal regions as well as naval forces. However, with the occupation of Tunisia, the Axis supply from Sicily to Tunis and Bizerta will become extremely easy, for fighter planes can cover the distance in 20 minutes, bombers in less than 30 minutes and ships in seven hours.

The strategic importance of Tunisia lies in the fact that Bizerta is the best and the most important naval port in the Mediterranean. Besides, it must not be overlooked that the distance is only 220 kilometers between Sicily and Sardinia.

Through a large-scale replenishment of war-supplies by air and sea, the war situation in Tunisia is developing favorably for the Axis. The development of the war situation in the area is considered to be a key to a forecast of tomorrow's situation in the Mediterranean.

In connection with the developing situation, the Italian people are deepening their confidence in the possible achievements in the future in the area.

On the contrary, the Allied forces have suffered 134 warcraft and transports either sunk or damaged since their landing and it is not difficult to imagine that they will suffer more than that figure in the course of replenishment.

With the Axis occupation of Tunisia ahead of the Allied forces, the Italian people will be able to expect the mastery of the Mediterranean.

TWO-DAY FIRE DRILLS TO START DECEMBER 1

Lectures and Movies Shows Will Be Held at Schools And Factories

The 13th fire prevention drill will be held in Tokyo Prefecture under the joint auspices of the Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Offices, prefectural branch of the Dai Nippon Air Defense Association and the Municipal Fire Brigade Association for two days beginning December 1.

In order to make the public fire prevention conscious, rallies and the showing of special motion picture films are scheduled to be held and bulletin boards will be passed around at each neighborhood association.

At secondary and national schools, the principals are expected to give lectures on fire prevention, holding at the same time, drills in taking refuge in case of fire.

At business establishments and factories where they have their own fire fighting corps, it is understood that lecture meetings will be held in addition to rehearsing measures to be taken in the event of unforeseen happenings. Similar training will likewise be undergone at hospitals, department stores, and other places.

PEACE LAW FOR INDIA

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—A new legislation pertaining to preservation of peace in India will shortly be enacted by the Indian Government, a New Delhi dispatch disclosed here today.

The Indian Government, the dispatch stated, issued a statement today based on the resolutions reached at the recent conference held under the chairmanship of the Governor-General of India. The announcement follows:

"The Indian Government, as result of deliberations made at the conference among representatives of the Government and those of provincial governments, decided on an important resolution concerning peace in the country. A new law pertaining to maintenance of peace in India will shortly be promulgated by the Government to go into effect immediately."

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES

Representatives From Japan And Manchoukuo Attending Session in Tokyo

With more than 80 representatives of scientific organization in Japan and Manchoukuo present, the Japan-Manchoukuo Scientific Liaison conference opened at the Gunjin Kaikan in Kudan Thursday afternoon under the auspices of the Science Mobilization Association.

Among those attending were Koroku Wada, Vice-President of the Board of Technology, Ichiro Sato, Managing Director of the Science Mobilization Association, and Masasuke Sakata, expert attached to the Manchoukuo Communications Department.

Various phases of scientific activities in Japan and Manchoukuo with special stress on the scientific utilization of natural resources within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as a means to increase the industrial productivity in Japan and Manchoukuo were discussed during the course of the conference.

Air and Tank Battles Feature African War

(Continued From Page 1)

giers reports that the advance of Allied forces is very slow in the Tunisian front, quoting an announcement issued by Allied headquarters.

On the Libyan front, the British Eighth Army under the command of Lieutenant-General B. L. Montgomery has been unable to advance for the past three days beyond the El Agueila line.

A Reuters report from London states that the British Eighth Army is in need of supplies and reinforcements.

More Ships Sunk

Domei

ROME, November 25.—A unit of Italian, torpedo-planes today sank one enemy vessel of 20,000 tons, another of 6,000 tons and still another, off Algiers, the Italian High Command announced in its communique today. The announcement, covering other war results, said:

"A unit of our torpedo-planes, in the sea area off Algiers, subjected an enemy convoy to a series of severe bombings. Three vessels of the convoy, two of which have a displacement of 20,000 and 6,000 tons, respectively, were sent to the bottom.

"An Italian submarine unit, penetrating deep into the harbor of Bougie, sank an enemy destroyer by hitting it with three successive torpedoes. One Italian undersea boat sank a large-size enemy vessel off Algiers.

"An enemy unit of 24 planes crossed the skies above Sicily on the night of November 24. An Italian anti-aircraft artillery unit, fired at the unit, and one enemy Blenheim bomber was shot down. Two of the downed crew were made captive."

Public Opinion Led U.S. Into Disaster

(Continued From Page 1)

this. And this rolled it into the depths of disaster.

"Since the raid on Pearl Harbor there has been a general demand for a re-recognition of Japan. Joseph Clark Grew, the former ambassador to Japan, has made numerous addresses of warning with the result that the study of Japan and the Japanese language has become widespread. At the same time the Americans have generally become seriously concerned with the war and that is a great difference to the time this time last year."

Cripps' New Post Surprises London

(Continued from Page 1)

open to the masses.

It was in order to satisfy these demands that Churchill brought Sir Stafford into his War Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons. Sir Stafford owed his advancement to the fact that he happened to be affiliated with neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives. Now a change for some time has been coming over the British policy toward the war and the situation after it.

Britain is rapidly ceasing to be under the sway of progressive opinions as it was at the time Sir Stafford was admitted into the War Cabinet. The new school of thought which is beginning to influence British policy is nothing more than the Imperialism peculiar to Britain, as will be seen from a recent address by Prime Minister Churchill in which he said "We would keep what is ours. I was not called to the Prime Ministership in order to play the role of a liquidator of the British empire." Now Churchill's speech was one for the advocacy of the crudest sort of Imperialism. It aroused widespread opposition among the thinking people the world over. Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate in the last American Presidential election, was prompt to condemn the British Premier's statements.

What Churchill made such remarks is no mystery to many neutral observers. These are sure that Churchill's statements were directed against not only the Axis Powers but likewise the Soviet Union. The change in British policy which is to account in most part for the elimination of Sir Stafford from the British War Cabinet is the result of the growing realization by Churchill of the fact that the Soviet Union is lacking the power to deal a fatal blow against Germany, and that Britain has a larger voice than the Soviet Union in the determination of the strategy to be followed by the allied forces.

Reason for Cripps' Exit

There is no doubt in the mind of many observers that the apparent success attending the efforts of the allied forces which have invaded French territory in North Africa has much to do with the exaggerated view of the power of Britain and of the allies generally taken by Prime Minister Churchill and other leaders of the British War Cabinet, a view which in conjunction with the consideration that the allied word of a second front to the Soviet Union had been fulfilled by the allied invasion of French North Africa, influenced Churchill in ridding himself of Sir Stafford, unpopular with industrial capitalists and the peerage, as a member of his War Cabinet.

We have the London Times arguing that the war is developing favorably and that all friction between the British military and civil population has ended. Undoubtedly the paper is echoing what induced Churchill to remove Sir Stafford from the War Cabinet. It is easy to read between the lines of what the Times says that the paper is apprehensive lest the elimination of Sir Stafford from the War Cabinet should be taken by the British masses as an offense against themselves.

In short, the notable thing about the departure of Sir Stafford from the British War Cabinet is that it was the result of the traditional British Imperialism taking the place of the progressive and democratic principle in the hearts of the ruling class of Britain. The appointment of Foreign Secretary Eden as Leader of the House of Commons, succeeding Sir Stafford, seems to show the direction in which events will move in Britain and possibly in the allied countries in the future.

日本語會話文典

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U.S. WAS NOT READY FOR A MAJOR WAR

Military Unpreparedness Seen Cause of Continual Defeats By Commentator

Editor's Note: The following is the second instalment of the article "Judging America" written by commentator Sanshi Abe and published in the November issue of the Gaiko Jiho magazine.

The American anti-Japanese feeling was manifested in the enactment of the Immigration Law in 1891 under which some Japanese immigrants were refused entry on the ground that they were either poor or contract laborers. After the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, the American anti-Japanese attitude became more outspoken. The anti-Japanese feeling among the members of the Labor Union, newspapermen, and politicians became so intense that the same Immigration Law was finally brought before Congress for formal approval. The same bill was supported by California, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada.

After the great earthquake of California which occurred in 1906, the anti-Japanese tendency became worse and the boycotting of Japanese restaurants and persecution of the Japanese residents plainly revealed the true mind of the American people, and especially of Californians. At about the same time, the Society for the Expulsion of Japanese and Chosenese persuaded the Municipal Education Bureau to exclude Japanese, Chinese and Chosenese children from public elementary schools.

President Theodore Roosevelt left his opinion to his successors in the following statement, first it is absolutely necessary to check the influx of Japanese immigrants; second, America should respect Japan as a nation; third, the Americans should treat the Japanese residents in the United States as their equals; fourth, it is urgent to maintain a strong navy." President Theodore Roosevelt, must have foreseen the importance of treating the Japanese residents as their equals both from political and humanitarian points of view. However, at the same time, he stressed the importance of checking the expansion of Japan by building a powerful navy. Prior to issuing the above statement, he ordered General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines at the time, to prepare for attack on Japan. Theodore Roosevelt also strengthened the American Atlantic Fleet with the understanding of Britain and France and dispatched the same fleet to East Asia and the southern areas. From March 1907 to February of the following year, the fleet visited all the ports in the South Pacific to inspect conditions. During the same period, a fleet consisting of 17 ships anchored in Yokohama Harbor in an intimidatory manner.

U.S. Intrigue Exposed

It is more than apparent that the American fleet, taking advantage of the unsettled condition of Japan after the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, secretly intrigued to coerce Japan into submission. Theodore Roosevelt must have foreseen that sooner or later America and Japan would collide due to the entangled problem of Japanese immigrants. In view of that danger, he dispatched the American fleet to various countries in the South Seas in order to strengthen American relations with those countries and thus prepare for an emergency.

Following Theodore Roosevelt, President William Howard Taft further increased American influence in the East by attempting to neutralize the South Manchuria Railway, construct the Chinchow-Aigun Railway, and set up the project of industrializing Manchuria. American antagonism toward Japan became more outspoken during the days of President Woodrow Wilson, with the Japanese residents in California suffering the greatest oppression. The Shantung issue, the rejection of equality of race, the Washington Conference of 1921-1922, the Nine Power Pact and other factors are enough to indicate the gradual growth of anti-Japanese feeling in the United States.

In July 1941, when joint defense plans were being discussed with French Indo-China, based on the agreement drawn up between Japan and French Indo-China immediately following the formation of the Third Konoye Cabinet, the United States put into effect the assets-freezing law against Japan, attempting through economic pressure to lead the Japanese-American negotiations to their advantage.

As long as Japan's political and military developments did not conform to America's wishes, it was obvious that America would bring economic pressure on Japan. Japan, in view of the worst possible situation, had been making every preparation to counteract the passage of the freezing law. So when the United States put the freezing law into effect against Japan on the night of July 25, Japan proclaimed the Foreigners' Transactions Control Regulations based on the Foreign Exchange Law, thereby placing the assets and transactions of Americans in Japan under control.

In concurrence with Japan's action, Manchoukuo and the Republic of China took similar measures against America. Japan's action was prompted by the desire to have America reflect, to maintain peace and mutual economic relations between the two countries. It was not a retaliatory measure as sometimes given out to the world.

Japan Was Sincere

Japan still clung to the hope of peaceful settlement, and so on August 27, Premier Konoye gave out his message to President Roosevelt setting forth the Japanese Government's desire for peace and the necessity of the leaders of the two countries conferring at the earliest possible date in order to save the situation.

The German-American relations at this time had reached a gravely critical point through the occurrence of such incidents as the attacks and sinking of the American cruiser Greer and the merchant ship Steel Seafarer by German submarines and military planes, thereby greatly exciting American public opinion. On September 11, President Roosevelt, interpreting Germany's action as the disclosure of her ambition to gain absolute control of the seas, which would develop into oppression of America on the western hemisphere, issued orders to the American navy to fire on any Axis submarines, warships and airplanes sighted in areas considered necessary for America's own protection. According to Secretary of State Hull's statement, the area of defense on the seas would be determined by the scope of Germany's activities, endowing by this interpretation a wide range of flexibility to the definition of the area of defense.

Secretary of the Navy Knox next declared that in a fixed area of the seas, the United States navy would actually protect American freighters. Thus American policy on the Atlantic took a big bound forward by the President's orders to shoot at sight. By the arming of merchant ships and the stopping of American ships at ports of the British Isles, the German-American relations had reached the last stages. However, with the revision of the Neutrality Act, the question arising, as a matter of course, would be the insufficiency of America's Atlantic fleet.

Since America's fleet on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic were not fully equipped, America's distress lay in the fact that she could not transfer a part of the Pacific fleet to the Atlantic, where America's concern was centered.

At the sinking of the American destroyer, Reuben James by German submarines, opinion in America leaned toward the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, although actually the United States was not yet in a condition whereby she could break off diplomatic relations and commence military operations against Germany.

Therefore, if the United States were to join the German-British war, a part of the Pacific fleet would necessarily have to be transferred to the Atlantic side, and for this reason the United States deeply felt the need of preventing the drawing up of a military agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy and the establishing of peace between Japan and China.

(To Be Continued)

Coming Japan-Reich Handball Tourney Seen Notable Event

The coming international handball match on Sunday at 10 a.m. in the Meiji stadium will be the first competition between representative teams of Japan and Germany in the field of sports since the visit of a German track team in 1929. When Reich Sports Leader von Tschammer Osten gave his sanction to this match, the entire German sports' press expressed its great joy at the fact that in spite of the war and of the enormous distance separating the two countries, such an important meet could still be arranged between Japan and Germany. Exactly as the Japanese, the German public will be greatly interested in this match, especially as it will be given a chance to follow the progress of the game over the radio. A play by play description will be broadcast over all German stations relayed from Tokyo.

JOAK TO BROADCAST FESTIVAL SYMPHONY

Composed by Helmut Fellmer In Celebration of 10th Anniversary of Manchoukuo

In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, "Festival Music" composed at the request of the German Government by Helmut Fellmer of the Tokyo Academy of Music will be broadcast over JOAK at 9:30 a.m. coming Sunday, by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra.

At the invitation of the Manchoukuo Government the first performance of this work was held on September 21 in Hsinking under the personal direction of Mr. Fellmer. Similar compositions by Koscak Yamada and Ettore Pellegatti were also heard for the first time on that occasion.

Before the concert these compositions were solemnly presented to the director of the anniversary celebrations Mr. Wang by the diplomatic representatives of the Tripartite Powers in the name of their respective Governments. Among those present at the concert were the Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo, representatives of the Kwantung Army and other dignitaries.

The festival compositions were played in 14 concerts in Hsinking, Harbin and Mukden and were broadcast throughout Manchoukuo. On these occasions, the Hsinking orchestra was reinforced by musicians sent from Tokyo and it numbered 80 members. A sound film was also taken of these concerts.

ROOSEVELT CALLS MEETING

Conference Attended by Military And Naval Chiefs

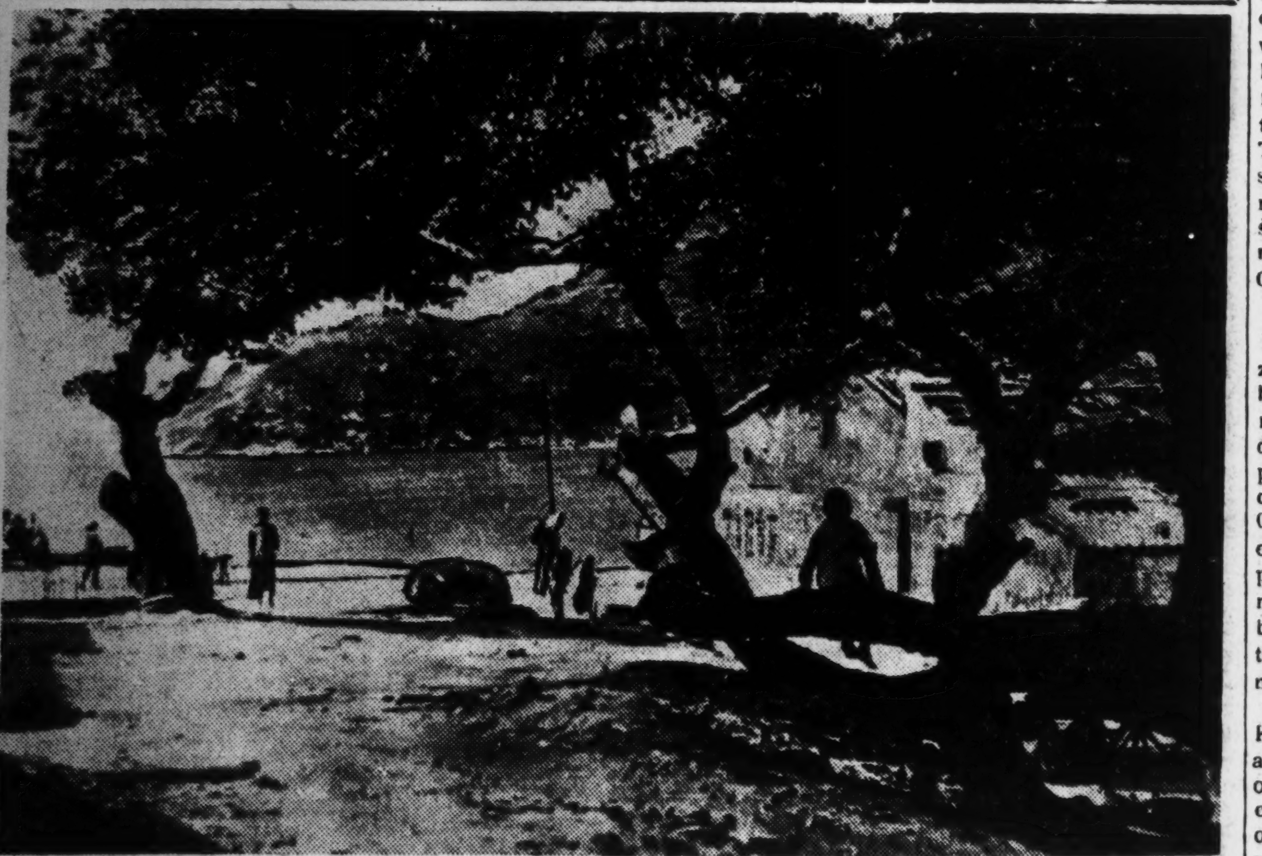
Domei

LISBON, November 25.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt called an important conference at noon today at the White House, a Washington report reveals. The meeting was attended by Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Joseph E. King, Chief of the Staff General C. George Marshall, Commander of the Army Air Force Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold and Chief of Staff to Roosevelt Admiral William D. Leahy.

Festival Music for Manchoukuo

Next Sunday at 9:30 a.m. the Nippon Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Helmut Fellmer will broadcast "Festival Music" over JOAK. This composition was especially written by the conductor himself in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. Top photo shows the Nippon Symphony Orchestra and lower, three composers during the recent rehearsal—Ettore Pellegatti, Koscak Yamada and Helmut Fellmer.

Where Once the Battle Raged . . . II



For long up to its liberation by the Imperial Forces, Hongkong had been living the dream life of the opium smoker. Nothing was done and nothing could be done about correcting this dream life. The Chinese inhabitants of the city were oppressed to the point where they were beyond any hope of rising above the filth, dirt and servitude. And the English administrators of the city did not think it fit, much less harbor such thought, to give the Chinese at least a semblance of living a life of a human being possessed with a soul. But across the sea in the Land of the Rising Sun lived a race of people who thought it intolerable that their brethren in the continent should be compelled to live not like human beings When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, one of the greatest aims was to correct this wrong and the result was the Battle of Hongkong. The hills and the bay of the Red Pillar Peninsula at Hongkong (above) where once the battle raged with the right overcoming the evil now are back to their original happy stage when there was no English element.

CHINA PEACE ZONES MULTIPLY GREATLY

Evils of Former Days Are Gone As Residents Grateful For New Life

By Arrangement with the Asahi Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

SOOCHOW, November 25.—The rural pacification campaign among the occupied areas in Central China is rapidly proceeding. The number of the pacified zones, which was only a few up to several months ago, is now increasing speedily while the inhabitants in the zones are grateful for their secure and prosperous lives.

This correspondent was among the pacified districts inspection party composed of the Nanking newspapermen who were led to Soochow, Kiahsing, Hangchow, and Shanghai by members of the press section of the Japanese Forces in China, for four days beginning last Friday, November 20. The following is an account of the inspection.

Every pacified zone was marked off with bamboo barricades. When these barricades were first put up in a corner on the southern banks of the Yangtze River in July, last year, some apprehension was felt even among the well-meaning persons. They thought the barrier would be no protection from the agitating elements which the district was notorious for.

The bamboo barricades have since been extended in various spots in Kiangsu Province and also in Chekiang. The total length of the barricades, we learned, now measures more than 1,000 kilometers, that is one and a half times as long as the entire extension of the Yalukiang River. Within these barricades more than 12,000 square kilometers of ground are included at several places.

All Lead Happy Life

The total population protected in the pacified zones, according to the statistics, number some 7,500,000. In other words, more than twice of the whole population of Shikoku in Japan is enjoying a new and happy life.

The pacification campaign has undergone three periods already. During the first period, a zone centering Changshu was established and it was perfected by the end of last year. Then came the second period when another zone was put up inclusive of Kiangyin and Wui. This was followed in March, this year, with the construction of a third zone in an area stretching from the eastern banks of Lake Taihu. Through these periods, the campaign covered all the important regions in Kiangsu Province.

The drive then extended into Chekiang Province. On September 1, this year, the Shanghai branch of the local pacification commission was established. Just a month later, on October 1, this year a new zone was established around the southeastern banks of Lake Taihu, constituting the newest result of the campaign. This zone is now under the control of Po Shih-shuo stationed at Kiahsing as the representative of the Provincial Government of Chekiang.

Freed of Former Evils

The first thing noted in these zones is the freedom of the inhabitants from all evils of their old masters generally called commanders of the local armies. The positions of these commanders could be bought by the sum of 300,000 yuan. The commanders later collected this huge sum from the poor people placed under their administration. No wonder the inhabitants suffered a great deal from the exploitation of their relentless masters under some name or other.

When the pacified zone near Kiahsing was visited, there were about 1,000 officials attending to needs of the populations district under their control. These officials were largely of what are called pacification policemen. They had undergone hard training under the Provincial Government to fit them as kind and careful public servants.

The zone was divided into many wards, each of which had its chief. There were some subdivided groups within the ward. This zone, besides its regular defense forces, was going to have a powerful self-defense corps to consist of vigorous young men. These men were found receiving a severe training which was said to last more than a year.

All the pacified zones are being strictly warned not to exchange any goods with the Chungking-controlled people. Between the zones themselves, the authorities have arranged that free trade may be carried out in all stuffs.

Finances Well Managed

As learned at the zone at Soochow, the same area was expecting some 4,500,000 yuan to come into the treasury of the zone authorities as the taxes for the latter half of this fiscal year. With regards to other zones, roughly the same case was prevailing in financial situation. Some zones which made loans from other areas in anticipation of their financial deficits were now finding no use for them because of their unexpected smooth collection of taxes. These taxes, we were assured, are not levied to any extent beyond and transgressing the financial condition of the payers.

All the taxpayers were quite satisfied with the light burden they were shouldering in place of the administration they had been placed under. So it was very noticeable that the inhabitants were living in much prosperity.

This prosperity, it should be stressed here, is held up largely by the Japanese Forces whose daily duty is to drive out every possible resisting elements around the pacified zones. The duty, of course, is quite different from that executed on the regular front. These soldiers' work is the elimination of all lawless and resisting elements. It is not seldom that one party of the Japanese Forces has to fight the resisting elements more than 1,000 times a month.

NATION-WIDE MARCH SLATED FOR SUNDAY

Citizens to Participate in Event In Commemoration of 70th Conscription Year

A large-scale march participated in by men of all professions will be carried out throughout the country on November 29 to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the conscription system.

Programs for the event were decided at a conference held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Nichi Nichi Shimbun by representatives of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the sponsor of the event, the War Ministry, the Education Ministry, and other affiliated organizations.

In Tokyo, the march will commence at 8 a.m. next Sunday, the participants starting from the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan. Besides the members of the neighborhood associations, students of various universities will also take part in the event.

The procession will march through Ichigaya, Shinano-machi, Yoyogi, where they will pay homage at the Meiji Shrine, and will proceed to the Ohkunitama Shrine at Fuchu.

Airplanes piloted by student members of the Nippon Aviation Association will fly over the metropolis.

WASEDA AND MEIJI TO MEET IN GAIKYU

Record Crowd Likely to Turn Out for Season's Best Game At Shrine Stadium

STANDINGS COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL

	Won	Lost	Tied
Keio	4	0	0
Meiji	3	0	1
Waseda	3	1	0
Rikkyo	1	2	2
Hosei	1	4	0
Nichidai	0	4	1

Today, at the Meiji Shrine stadium, the season's record-crowd is expected to witness once beaten Waseda University and once tied Meiji University battle for gridiron supremacy in a Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu (football) League tilt. Kick-off will be at 2 p.m.

The elevens will be playing for a mighty important victory in the standings, besides Meiji vs. Waseda has become a local traditional so each team is determined to upset the other.

The boys will be fighting to stay in the pennant race. A defeat will make them just another team while a victory will give each a chance to share the championship. Thus with everything to gain, they'll each fire away with everything from the opening whistle.

From Waseda can be expected plenty of passes with Narumi doing most of the tossing and carrying the load of the attack. Player-coach Nakamura and Yoshino should bother the Meiji ends with their sweeping runs while Yamawaki is expected to make plenty of yardage with his rushes.

This dangerous backfield offensive crew will meet one equally dangerous in the Yamahira brothers, Oda and Wakatake. The younger Yamahira at left half is the speedburner who will do most of the passing. Wakatake can kick and smash with the best of them, while Oda, a hard blocker, has a long experience calling plays and T. Yamahira can also carry the mail.

The game is sure to hold plenty of hard football with both elevens capable of scoring from any distance.

The probable line-ups

Meiji		Waseda
Kuramoto	LE	Ikai
Ito	LT	Kagami
Suzuki	LG	Hiruta
Tsuruoka	C	Wada
Nikaido	RG	Uchima
Isobe	RT	Muraoka
Inouye	RE	Umeda
Oda	QB	Nakamura
Yamahira	LH	Yoshino
T. Yamahira	RH	Yamawaki
Wakatake	FB	Narumi

Hsing Donates ¥10,000

Domei

PEKING, November 26.—Hsing Shih-lien, visiting Minister of Public Peace of Manchoukuo, in the course of a courtesy call on the Headquarters of the Japanese Forces in North China this morning, made a monetary gift of ¥10,000 for the comfort of the Japanese soldiers in North China. Mr. Hsing is visiting Peking as head of the Manchoukuo goodwill mission.

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General

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Part 3

Yoshimoto Imagawa appointed Lord Asahina of Bitchu head of the vanguard and advanced as far as west of the River Fuji. Imagawa was considered at that time the greatest general in the Tokai districts. To be intercepted by such a man's troops created an unexpected difficulty for the Hojo forces.

However, Hojo's army was the best in Kanto. It was to be an encounter between the strongest in Kanto and the strongest in Tokai. The stage was indeed set for a battle without precedence and the scene was to be the River Fuji.

Kahei Matsushita was in charge of military supplies with 500 men under him. No matter what one may say, a soldier cannot fight on an empty stomach. So Matsushita's troops always had to move one step ahead of the army, find a convenient location and make necessary preparations.

From Matsushita Tokichiro learned that there were three formations at every battle—the vanguard, the central formation and the rear formation.

Encamped on either side of the River Fuji, neither Hojo nor Imagawa made the first move. Each waited for the other to cross the river.

A war council was called together in the Imagawa camp. Naturally Matsushita also had to attend.

* * *

That night, taking advantage of Matsushita's absence Tokichiro sneaked away from the hated cauldrons. He wore a plain leather armor, carried Hachisuka's prized sword, Aoe Shimosaka, on his back, and wore a small sword at his waist. Mumbling to himself that he had came to war to fight and not to cook, Tokichiro vowed that he would perform a great deed. Gradually he proceeded along the western bank of the River Fuji until he came to a small hill.

Bright moonlight bathed the surroundings. Torches and bonfires flickered gaily in both camps. In the vanguard of the Hojo camp a flag with the family crest of Lord Ito of Hyuga fluttered in the night wind. Similarly, a flag with the family crest of Lord Asahina of Bitchu waved proudly over the vanguard on the Imagawa side.

Tokichiro let his eyes wander over all this, impressed by the preparations of both armies, comparing their strength, wondering when action would begin. The night wore on, and still nothing but silence enveloped the countryside.

Tokichiro leaned on his spear and waited sleepily. Before he knew it, dawn had slowly filled the skies. Coming to with a start he noticed unusual activity across the river, in the Ito camp. Soon the beating of a drum was heard. There was no doubt about it, it was a signal to set out to battle. A deafening battle-cry rent the air, and Lord Ito's two thousand odd men, divided into two groups, began to cross the river on rafts.

The young samurai looked on wide-eyed with excitement. "Why don't the Imagawa men go into action," he asked himself. Just at this moment, the Imagawa forces started firing apparently intent on keeping the enemy from reaching shore. However, the Hojo troops were highly successful and before daybreak the army of 2,000 had landed on the opposite shore.

Once across the river, Hojo's men headed straight for Lord Asahina's headquarters.

* * *

Very much worried over the fate of his side, Tokichiro straightened up a bit the better to see the operations. When a stray bullet nearly hit him, he decided to join the fighting instead of dying a dog's death.

Greatly encouraged by their successful landing, Hojo's men rushed forward in high spirits just as if victory were already theirs. Much to their chagrin, therefore, Imagawa's next move took them by surprise. A single rocket shot up high into the sky. At this signal, about two hundred guns fired simultaneously.

Tokichiro was amazed beyond words at this stupendous defensive strategy, and he marveled anew at Lord Asahina's war tactics.

Before this terrific onslaught Ito's men dispersed like so many baby-spiders.

Hearing the sound of hoofs, Tokichiro peered through the bamboo grove and saw a samurai who looked like a general dressed in bright armor and helmet, carrying a shiny sword and riding a fine steed.

In his ignorance of the actual rank of the enemy samurai, Tokichiro conceived the audacious idea of capturing his head and covering himself with glory in this first campaign of his.

Unaware of Tokichiro's presence the enemy general went on his way. Tokichiro then stepped up and shouted:

"General on horseback, you are a coward to turn your back to me."

Surprised, the warrior twisted around. "What? Are you talking to me? You certainly have a loud voice for such a little body. Who are you, anyway?"

"Those afar have heard of me, and those nearby have seen me with their own eyes. I am Tokichiro Kinoshita, vassal of Kahei Matsushita, who is a vassal of the greatest general in Tokai, Lord Yoshimoto Imagawa. State your name and let the best one win." So saying, Tokichiro drew his spear and charged. But, dressed in a plain armor, and being a man of small stature with a close resemblance to a monkey, his words carried no weight.

The general on horseback could barely hold back his amusement. "Rubbish! A vassal to a vassal of Yoshimoto Imagawa? Don't make me laugh! I have never heard of Matsushita! I have no time to waste on a lowly soldier like you. I'll spare your life so go. . . ."

"Stop babbling. I'll not stand big talk just because you are on horseback. Judging from your words I would say that you were afraid of Tokichiro. If this is so, get down from your horse and surrender. You need not fear for your life."

"Ha-ha-ha! If I say one thing you say another, and vice-versa. What a tongue you have, you must be crazy."

"Be silent. As I have mentioned my name it is samurai etiquette for you to state your name also. I think you are crazy and a coward not to let me know your name. Be ready for I am charging!"

The ever-courageous Tokichiro drew his spear and charged. But the rider was a first-class equestrian. He dodged Tokichiro's spear, placed his own spear on the flat of the horse's neck and tightened the reins. Tokichiro was nearly kicked by the horse's hoofs.

Seeing the uselessness of this move, he changed his tactic and pierced the horse's flank with his spear.

Startled, the horse reared on his hind legs. Caught unawares the enemy tumbled down head first.

Quick as lightning Tokichiro sprang upon the general, and catching hold of his neck cut it off at one stroke. It may sound like a simple matter but to the young samurai it was a matter of life or death. It was 50 per cent luck and 50 per cent courage.

Tokichiro was very pleased with his feat but one difficulty presented itself. The enemy, calling him a lowly soldier had refused to state his name. Who might he be?

Gathering up the general's head, sword, spear and armor Tokichiro started back for his camp.

(To Be Continued)

Dr. SAHACHIRO HATA

Discoverer of Salvarsan

One day early in the spring of 1897, a young man with close cropped hair appeared at the medical department of the Sixth Higher School at Okayama Prefecture and asked for an interview with Dr. Torasaburo Araki. The young man's manner was alert and enthusiastic and there was not a shadow of hesitancy in his attitude.

Dr. Araki, who had recently come to the school to take charge of the physiology class, was then already well known in Japan as a chemistro-medical scientist. He later became President of Kyoto Imperial University and held the post of Privy Councillor until his death last year.

A few minutes later, the young man was talking with the eminent scientist in his room. "I am Hata, the one Professor Inoue spoke about to you yesterday," the young man said briskly with military precision.

Hata had studied medical science under Dr. Zenjiro Inoue at the medical department of the Sixth Higher School and graduated from the school with honors about a year before. As he was a man of character and personality, Dr. Inoue, also a well-known medical scientist, had him as his assistant for some time. He spoke very highly of Hata to Dr. Araki and wished him to make some arrangement for the young man to study chemistry under him. Dr. Araki looked at Hata with a kindly smile and said: "I understand that you have been in the army until recently. What are you doing now?"

"Yes, sir, I served the army as a one-year volunteer immediately after I graduated from school and was released from service only a few days ago. I am now working for the Okayama Prefectural Hospital as an intern."

"Well," said Dr. Araki and after contemplating for several seconds continued: "It would be hard for you to work at the hospital and at the same time come here every day to study chemistry."

"No, sir, I don't think so. At any rate, I am determined to live up to this plan," he said firmly.

"That's fine, but how long have you studied the German language? Can you read German medical books without serious difficulty?" Dr. Araki asked him.

"No, sir, I cannot read much," he said, adding "but I have been studying it rather hard in the hope that I might be able to read it in the near future."

"Dr. Inoue told me that you are very industrious. That is very good," Dr. Araki said with satisfaction.

"I have been studying pretty hard, but whenever I think of the way Dr. Inoue works, I am hardly worthy of being called industrious. But I am going to work harder in the future."

"Do you like chemistry?"

"I have not studied chemistry beyond the text books used here in the medical department of this school and I cannot tell you definitely whether I really like it or not, but Dr. Inoue told me that if I want to follow medicine, I must study chemistry. This is the reason why I wish to study it under your guidance."

Study of Chemistry

Hata's modest and calm attitude and brisk, unpretentious utterances appealed to Dr. Araki, who thought that the young man had a bright future ahead of him. He immediately made arrangements for him to begin laboratory work. As he had expected, he found his new pupil quite industrious. He usually arrived at the laboratory as early as 7 a.m., but he always found the young man already at his work. Hata left the laboratory before 8 a.m. to work at the hospital and returned to the laboratory after 3 p.m. to resume his study. The enthusiasm and assiduity with which the young man went about his work was truly remarkable, for he kept on working in the laboratory at least until about 8 or 9 p.m. every day.

Born on March 23, 1873, as the seventh son of Mr. Michiyasu Yamane in Mino county, Shimane Prefecture Sahachiro became the adopted son of the Hata family in the same county at the age of 16 and later he went to Okayama Prefecture to study medicine at the medical department of the Sixth Higher School.

After military service, young Hata worked under Dr. Araki for about one year. In 1898, he came to Tokyo at the suggestion of Dr. Araki and Dr. Inoue to work under the late Baron Shibasaburo Kitazato, director of the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory, with a view to specializing in bacteriology.

In those days, Dr. Kitazato was already internationally recognized as a distinguished scientist, having discovered the bacteria of bubonic plague and the serum treatment for the cure of diphtheria. In 1899 when the bubonic plague broke out in Japan, Dr. Kitazato, who recognized the ability of young Hata, selected him from among many able young assistants and charged him with the heavy responsibility of leading the fight against the plague.

Research on Bubonic Plague

The work was risky and many medical scientists at home and abroad sacrificed their lives while conducting researches on the plague, but Dr. Kitazato was confident of Hata's ability to cope with the situation because he was aware that the young man was extremely cautious and sharp in his observation. As expected, the young scientist tackled the job with energy, conducting research work, originating an anti-bubonic plague vaccine and directing the campaign against the disease.

The work, however, was not easy, for he had to work in the limited quarters of the Infectious Disease Research Institute, which were isolated from the rest of the buildings. All the windows of the research rooms were covered with wire screens to keep flies out, thus preventing light from entering the laboratory. The floors were sprinkled with water to keep down the dust. Here in this gloomy laboratory, Dr. Hata and his assistants had to battle with the bubonic plague bacteria, and the work involved just as much danger as a fight in the midst of shots and shells.

In 1904, Japan was fighting desperately with Russia with her national destiny at stake, and Hata, in the midst of his research work, was called to the colors as an army doctor. When the war was brought to an end after about one year of service, he returned to the institute and was appointed director of the third section. In July, 1907, he was sent to Europe for the first time to study bacteriology.

Work in Germany

No sooner had he arrived at Germany than an international conference of medical scientists was held at Berlin and distinguished scientists from all parts of the world assembled in that city to participate in the function. Many important papers were read and discussed by them, and Dr. Kitazato's paper on the bubonic plague was to be read by Dr. Yutaka Teruuchi, one of the staff members of the Infectious Disease Research Institute because Dr. Kitazato could not be present at the conference. Dr. Teruuchi read the paper in fluent German and debate on the subject was to follow when he was suddenly called away on account of an urgent duty, and Dr. Hata had to take his place in answering the questions asked by the members present.

The situation was trying to Dr. Hata because he had never been abroad before and was unfamiliar with functions of international significance. What was more, he did not have a good command of the German language. In spite of this fact, however, he resolutely decided to make his stand, for he was inspired by the thought that he must discharge this duty for the honor of Dr. Kitazato and for the furthering of Japan's national prestige. Many sharp questions were put to him on the bubonic plague, but he was able to answer them all quite clearly although his utterances in the German language could hardly be claimed as fluent. At any rate, he discharged his duty creditably and came down from the platform amidst enthusiastic applause. He was then 34 years old.

Professor Ehrlich

When Dr. Hata returned to his seat near the platform, a diminutive old gentleman with gray hair, who was sitting beside him, looked up at his face repeatedly as if fascinated by the young scientist. When the conference adjourned and Dr. Hata was about to leave his seat, the old gentleman, who was slightly stooped, suddenly addressed him.

"Dr. Hata, how many years have you been engaged in the research of bubonic plague?"

"Eight years, sir," the young scientist replied.

"Well," said the old gentleman as he looked at his face. "Wasn't it risky? Didn't you actually face danger of any kind during all that time?"

Dr. Hata smiled and said lightly: "Research right on the spot where the plague is rampant involves more or less danger, but laboratory work is not dangerous. It would be a shame for a warden to fall victim of prisoner under his charge."

"That's right, but . . ." The old gentleman muttered something to himself and walked away absorbed in thought.

At this moment, some one slapped Dr. Hata on the back, and when the latter turned around, a Japanese friend said "You have just come to Germany, and you have already had a chance to talk with such an eminent man as Professor Paul Ehrlich. What a lucky man you are!"

"What? Was that Professor Ehrlich?" gulped Dr. Hata in utter amazement, for Prof. Ehrlich was one of the two greatest medical scientists in Europe, the other being Prof. Robert Koch, and he had been wanting to work under him as an assistant. He regretted that he had talked with the famous scientist in such a careless way and was very much ashamed of himself for that. There were many prominent scientists in the hall, but none of them even dreamed that this chance meeting of the young Japanese scientist and the veteran German scientist would lead to their collaboration in the invention of salvarsan.

Dr. Hata first called on Professor Koch with an introduction from Dr. Kitazato and worked under him as an assistant for about a year and then worked at a hospital, headed by a pupil of Prof. Ehrlich, for about six months. It was while he was working at the hospital that he first communicated with Professor Ehrlich, who was then director of the National Chemical Treatment Research Institute at Frankfort, his desire to work under him. Prof. Ehrlich's answer to his letter was reassuring. He was told to wait for a while because he was making arrangements to invite him to his laboratory.

Dr. Hata was much gratified with this answer and wrote a letter to Prof. Ehrlich, stating that he would be in Frankfort in the near future, and he immediately left Berlin on a journey to visit the medical departments of various German universities. About a month later he arrived at Frankfort and called on Prof. Ehrlich. The eminent scientist had apparently been waiting for the arrival of Dr. Hata, for when the young man stepped into his office he said "Where have you been all this while? I employed a janitor to work in your research room and I have been waiting for your arrival. What is more, the material for you to work on arrived the day before yesterday. Come this way."

Recurrent Fever

The Professor took Dr. Hata to a spacious research room and said: "This is your research room and this man is your janitor." Then he immediately ordered the janitor to bring out a cage containing mice and said:

"These creatures, which are victims of recurrent fever, arrived from Hamburg the day before yesterday. They must be attended to immediately. When I was a young man like you, I could do a lot of delicate work, but I can't do that any more. At any rate, you must be careful in handling these creatures because recurrent fever is very infectious. But I trust that you, with eight years of experience in battling with the bubonic plague will have no difficulty with it. There is another room next to this that you may use, if necessary. If you do, you may have another janitor."

Dr. Ehrlich was so kind and considerable that Dr. Hata felt as if he were listening to his own father. The young scientist was grateful to Professor Ehrlich for having remembered what he had said to him in the chance meeting at the international medical conference some two years before. He did not say much all the while, but he almost wept with gratitude for having been given such a spacious and well-equipped research room. "Yes," Hata said in his heart, "I have made up my mind to work for this veteran scientist even at the risk of my life." In such a frame of mind, Dr. Hata began to work in his laboratory under Dr. Ehrlich's personal direction.

Prof. Ehrlich designed what he called chemical treatment and was making strenuous efforts to succeed in his attempt. According to his idea, the infectious disease could be cured by killing bacteria with some chemicals. The principle was quite simple, but it was by no means simple to find out which chemicals would kill bacteria without a destructive effect on the human bady. In the first place, Prof. Ehrlich himself had no definite idea what chemical he should experiment with. Many able scientists who were Prof. Ehrlich's pupils had been working under him in this undertaking, but they were all more or less sceptical about the success of this project. They whispered among themselves over the hopelessness of the undertaking, and none of them was animated with the ambition and enthusiasm to tackle the great work in collaboration with the veteran scientist.

Hardships

It was at this juncture that Dr. Hata arrived at Frankfurt. Dr. Ehrlich knew that the young scientist was a cautious, patient and assiduous worker, with eight years of experience in research on bubonic plague. He, therefore, had profound confidence that Hata was worthy of being his right-hand man.

Dr. Hata started his work with grim determination. He was animated with the spirit of self-reliance and enthusiasm and tackled his job with a mountain of faith in himself. He made an arsenic chemical compound and injected it into a mouse to see how it would work on the creature. As the mouse died, he made another kind of chemical compound and tried it on another set of mice, but the result was the same. In this experiment, he killed hundreds of mice in vain.

After three months' experiment, Dr. Hata started his experiment on chickens which were affected with spirochaeta of recurrent fever. It was about that time that spirochaeta of syphilis was reported to have been discovered and the medical department of a university in Italy was said to have succeeded in infecting rabbits with syphilis by inoculating its testicles with the bacteria of syphilis. The veteran scientist and his Japanese assistant agreed to try their experiment on the bacteria of syphilis and the latter immediately went to Italy to observe the method of inoculation and obtain the material for this experiment.

Upon returning from Italy, Dr. Hata obtained many male rabbits to begin war against the bacteria of syphilis. He inoculated one of them with the bacteria on its testicles. He then injected into the creature a chemical compound he had prepared for the purpose and found that it was fatal to the animal. He made a different chemical compound for the same purpose, but the result was the same. Scores of male rabbits were killed in this manner until Dr. Hata ran short of male rabbits. Efforts were made to collect rabbits, but a few score of them were used up in a matter of a few days. Hata was simply groping in the dark in this experiment with no satisfactory results and he began to worry because he was constantly threatened with the shortage of male rabbits. As the animal quarters were small, he could not obtain large numbers of rabbits at one time.

Dr. Hata simply refused to be disappointed and made desperate efforts in quest of the right chemical compound which would serve his purpose. He had already killed thousands of rabbits in his experiments and the number of prescriptions for different chemical compounds he had made had attained the four hundredth mark, but still there was not the slightest glimmer of hope. Nethertheless the veteran scientist and his courageous Japanese assistant stuck together and made supreme efforts, gaining headway inch by inch until by the time the prescription number had gone far beyond the 400 mark, Dr. Hata succeeded in obtaining a result which was almost perfect.

One day, Dr. Hata said to Prof. Ehrlich, pointing to the rabbits on which he had experimented: "What do you think of them?" As he spoke, he looked at the face of the eminent scientist with a mingled feeling of pride and satisfaction. "What a wonderful result!" said Dr. Ehrlich with great joy. "You have worked up to this at last! This is simply remarkable!" He slapped Dr. Hata on his back in great excitement. "Well," he continued, "The time has come at last when we might possibly try it on the human body."

Dr. Hata remained silent and watched Professor Ehrlich's face as the latter began to read the records of the experiments. After carefully examining a number of rabbits which had been subjected to repeated experiments, Professor Ehrlich said in a grave tone of voice: "Dr. Hata, I regret that you have to go one step further. When we try an experiment on the human body, we must be very cautious. One step more, and the result will be perfect and ideal. Brace yourself up and make the last supreme effort."

Triumph of No. 606

The fierce battle was reopened and Hata resumed his fight with renewed vigor and enthusiasm. The number of rabbits he killed for his purpose attained the ten thousandth mark. Professor Ehrlich had become so anxious that he would no longer leave Dr. Hata's research room. The veteran scientist and his pupil were now bent on perfecting the chemical compound. They finally succeeded when the number of prescriptions for the chemical compounds attained No. 606. The rabbits which were patients of syphilis were completely cured after a few injections on their testicles and feeding on grains. As the two scientists looked upon them, each clasped the other's hands and wept with joy.

When a book entitled "Experimental Chemical Treatment on Spirochaeta" was published in 1910 under the collaboration of Professor Paul Ehrlich and Dr. Sahachiro Hata, the veteran scientist expressed in its preface his grateful gratitude to his assistant's service, stating: "I was very much gratified when Dr. Hata came to me with an introduction from my intimate friend, Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato, and started research work at my laboratory. He with all the energy, assiduity and minuteness he could command has ably assisted me in the work I have started. I would never have attained this wonderful success had it not been for his careful, thoroughgoing and accurate observation and research. So I repeat here once more, that I am very grateful to him from the very depths of my heart."

Before the year was over, Dr. Hata returned to Japan like a tri-

(Continued on Page 5)

Tadataka Ino

He Was the First Man to Make a Map of the Whole Country but it Took Him Twenty Years

The first accurate survey of Japan was not made until only a century and a few decades ago. Consequently, the map of the country, so essential to the knowledge of graphical conditions was not outlined until then.

Necessary instruments were lacking, and insufficient knowledge of astronomy caused this delay. However, in the early part of the 19th century, Tadataka Ino made the first survey of the whole country and outlined a map after twenty years of relentless effort at a time when there was no means of transportation except by foot, and very little geographical knowledge.

As trouble was beginning to brew on Japan's northern borders and some concern was felt concerning the country's defense problem, an accurate map was in great demand at that time. From this point alone, the work of Tadataka Ino was invaluable.

Such great achievement could not have been made by mere chance at a time when every circumstance was against him. It required long years of work and an unflinching will power to persevere to the last. His life was one long story of continuous work and an ardent pursuit of knowledge.

Life History

Tadataka Ino was born on January 11 of the 2nd year of the Enkyo era (1745) in Koseki-mura, Yamatake District in the Province of Kazusa, as the third son of Rizaemon Sadatsune Shimpo.

His childhood life was by no means a happy one, for he lost his mother at the age of seven. However, he managed to keep himself happy by occupying himself with books, which he loved immensely.

At 18 he married into the Ino family to assume the headship of that family. From about the time of his marriage, the Ino family, which had been very wealthy till then, began to decline, and consequently, Tadataka had to devote himself to the reviving of the family fortune. For 30 long years he worked continually, exerting great effort in the development of industries.

At one time he took to sake brewery, and at another he became a firewood dealer. His work was not in vain, for fortune smiled on the family again. With the former wealth again restored, he took to charity work, winning the respect of the people. Moreover, he was highly praised by the Shogunate Government and was granted a name and permission to carry a sword.

However, his life was not as happy as one might think, for during this time he lost his wife and then his second wife. Despite these sorrows, he worked endlessly, giving proof of his strong will power and his remarkable patience.

Seeing that fortune was well restored, he retired from his business at the age of 50, transferring the headship of the house to his son, Kagetaka. He then went to Yedo in search of the knowledge he had been longing for all these years.

Absorbing Work in Yedo

It was in May of the 7th year of the Kansei era (1787) that Tadataka went to Yedo, where he lived at Kuroe-cho in Fukagawa, and absorbed himself in his studies. Just at this time, luck again was with him.

In March of that year the Shogunate government had called together the great astronomers of that time, Sakuzaemon Yoshitoki Takahashi and Gorobe Shigetomi Hazama to Yedo to have them reform the calendar. Takahashi came in April, while Hazama came in June.

Hearing about the two, who were pupils of Goryu Asada, the famous astronomer in Osaka, Tadataka greatly rejoiced. He immediately went to Takahashi and asked him to take him as his pupil.

His request having been accepted, he intently studied geography, survey, and astronomy. Tadataka was 51 at that time, while his teacher, Takahashi, was 32. Age made no difference, however. He acquired as much knowledge as he could, with a feeling of the highest respect for his teacher.

Takahashi, who was the foremost calendarian of that time, was extremely strict with his pupils, much to the benefit of their progress. Besides studying astronomy, Tadataka utilized his knowledge of this science and studied the methods of survey.

Invention of Survey Instruments

To survey the rugged lands, instruments to measure the direction and the degree of the slopes were needed. Tadataka made various kinds of instruments after scrupulous investigation of Western survey methods. Among the instruments were a ruler, a compass, a watch, a telescope, a surveying instrument, and many others.

Great pains were taken in these inventions. At that time there were many different kinds of rulers, there being no set ones as yet, and the most commonly used were the Kyoho shaku and the Shiro shaku.

Taking the average of these two different rulers, Tadataka made a new unit of measure and called the new ruler the Setchu shaku, or the "compromising ruler," upon which he based his surveying.

Later when the units of measure were set in the Meiji era, Tadataka's Setchu shaku was used as the basis.

Using this ruler he figured that one latitudinal degree corresponded to 28 ri and 2 bu. This measurement differs from that of today by only one thousandth. By this alone the accuracy of his survey can well be seen.

As mentioned before, Russian warships began to appear on Japan's seacoasts at about this time, and the country faced grave danger. To cope with the situation, the Shogunate government first of all had Tadataka survey Ezo, the present Hokkaido, in the 12th year of the Kansei era (1792).

Ezo at that time was still wild, and traveling itself was a difficulty. Yet, Tadataka, who was then already 56, surveyed the land alone for a whole year and in December of that same year completed the map of that area.

Survey of Japan

Elated over his success, he planned to survey the whole of Japan. He traveled extensively through every part of Japan for 18 years, completing the map of the land lying east of Owari and Echizen in the 1st year of the Bunka era (1804), the map of the land surveyed subsequent to the completion of the first map in the 4th year of the same era (1808), and in the 6th year (1810) outlined his "Map of Entire Japan." This included maps of three different sizes, one being one-thirty-six thousandth of the actual size, the other one-two hundred and sixteen thousandth, and another one four hundred and thirty-two thousandth. At any rate, the completion of such a map with only the assistance of a few pupils was a remarkable feat.

After his great achievement, he died at his home in Kamejima-cho, Hatchobori, in Yedo, on April 13 of the 1st year of Bunsei (1818). Just before his death, he particularly asked to be buried beside the grave of his teacher, Sakuzaemon Takahashi, to whom he owed so much. Accordingly he was buried in the compound of the Genkuji Temple in Asakusa beside his teacher, who had died in 1804.

However, as his "Map of Entire Japan" and the records of his survey were not yet completed, his death was not announced to the public until September 4th of the 4th year of the Bunsei era (1821), when they were finally perfected.

Tadataka wrote many books, among which were his 28 volumed "Survey Diary" and his "Survey Records of the Sea Coast of Dai Nippon," consisting of 14 volumes, which are indispensable to an insight into his true work.

His home still stands to this day on Sahara-machi, Shimofusa, where his books and the instruments he used for his survey are kept.

In 1883 he was posthumously granted the senior grade of the fourth-class Court rank, and in 1889, a memorial was erected on Maruyama in Shiba Park by the Tokyo Geographical Society to commemorate his splendid achievements.

Some years later, the Imperial Academy commissioned Ryokichi Otani to make a thorough research of Tadataka's achievements. The result of the investigation was published in a book entitled "Ino Tadataka" which has immortalized his great work.

CONFERENCE OPENS ON ASIATIC ECONOMY

Premier Tojo Speaks on First Day of East Asia Economic Discussions

MANY NOTABLES ATTEND

Ogura, in Chair, Emphasizes Racial, Economic Unity Of Asiatic Peoples

The first-day meeting of the fourth session of the Toa Keizai Kondan Kai (East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference) was held at the Daitoa Kaikan Thursday morning, attended by the influential financiers of Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang, with the object of discussing in real earnest all the important questions that are urgently required to be solved for determining plans and a basis for the construction of Greater East Asia as well as for the economic rehabilitation that are absolutely necessary for the full prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

At the meeting Thursday morning there were present more than 500 members of this body, influential financiers and the Minister of Economy of Manchoukuo, Chief of the Trade Section of the Political Affairs Commission of North China, representative of the President of the same Commission, delegate of the Autonomous Federated Government of Mongolia, and the Chief of the Mengchiang Headquarters of the same Conference. The Japanese side was represented by Premier Tojo, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Communications Minister Terashima, Foreign Minister Tani and other Government officials concerned.

Ogura Speaks

Previous to the opening ceremony of the rally, a regular general meeting of the organization was held at 8 a.m., when President Masatsune Ogura delivered an address, followed by the presentation of the business reports by Director Aiichiro Fujiyama of the Japanese Section of the same organization, and by the Chiefs of the Headquarters of the same Conference in Manchoukuo, Central China, North China, and Mengchiang.

Then the election of Councillors was held, followed by Vice-Minister of Finance Taniguchi who delivered a speech. The latter speech brought the business part of the meeting to a close.

With the session at 9:30 a.m. resumed, the opening ceremony on an elaborate scale was conducted. Standing Director Nakanishi delivered the opening address, followed by a greeting of President Ogura. After the congratulatory speech by Premier Tojo, lectures were given by Captain Hideo Hiraide, of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and by Colonel Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army Press Section of the same Headquarters, making detailed explanations about the brilliant war results in the War of Greater East Asia and about the general situation of the world which made a great impression upon the whole audience.

After attending at noon a luncheon given in their honor by the five Ministers of Greater East Asia, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Commerce and Industry, and Agriculture and Forestry, the sitting was resumed at 1:30 p.m., when speeches were delivered by Minister of Greater East Asia Aoki, Finance Minister Kaya, and by the Minister of Economy of the Government of Manchoukuo, and the Chief of the Business Section of the Political Affairs Commission of North China, bringing the first day program to termination.

Premier Stresses Ethics

The Premier's speech follows:

"In the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, the basis of the sure victory of our Empire has been solidified. Our determination for sure victory has been made stronger than ever. Now Japan has entered into a full-fledged scale of the War of Greater East Asia under the most blessed conditions. Our country is resolved to continue the campaign most heroically, to fight out this war to ultimate victory on our side in this War of Greater East Asia. As this is the greatest war unparalleled in history, decisive battles will be fought one after another until the final triumph is obtained for our side.

"In order to respond to the strategic need of the Imperial Forces, it has become urgently necessary to increase the fighting power more than ever. Therefore, it is needless to say that in order to accomplish this object, we are looking for the cooperation and support of all the States and people of Greater East Asia. Herein lies the great mission of the East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference.

"I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to thank the States and peoples of Greater East Asia for their cooperation extended to our country for the prosecution of the war up to this time, and to wish for further endeavor for the construction of Greater East Asia on the new ethical basis, so that all should become one iron strong bloc in order to fight out this war to gain ultimate victory."

Must Gain Freedom

President Ogura's address follows:

"Now is the time when the various races of East Asia, numbering 1,000,000,000, should liberate themselves from the age-old bondage, firmly establish a system of co-prosperity to cope with the new order of the world, and for the purpose of expressing our thanks for the glorious war results rendered by the officers and men of the fighting services, attain unity, solidarity, harmony and cooperation and push on our work.

I am confident that the peoples of Greater East Asia who happily enjoy natural conditions common to themselves geographically and racially are called upon to establish a strong system of cooperation by means of ethical union, and with a view to constructing economy for Greater East Asia to cope with the new situation, contribute to full prosecution of the basic policy.

"Especially Japan, Manchoukuo and China, which form the pivot for the economic construction of Greater East Asia should maintain particularly intimate relations, and acting in concert should achieve the most splendid synthetic results. Though there are many twists and turns and many hardships lying on the path for setting up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on the bright and strong basis, yet it will be a valuable lesson for the sake of our future. When this difficult time is overcome, the day will come soon when we shall realize a paradise on earth."

Big Men of Science

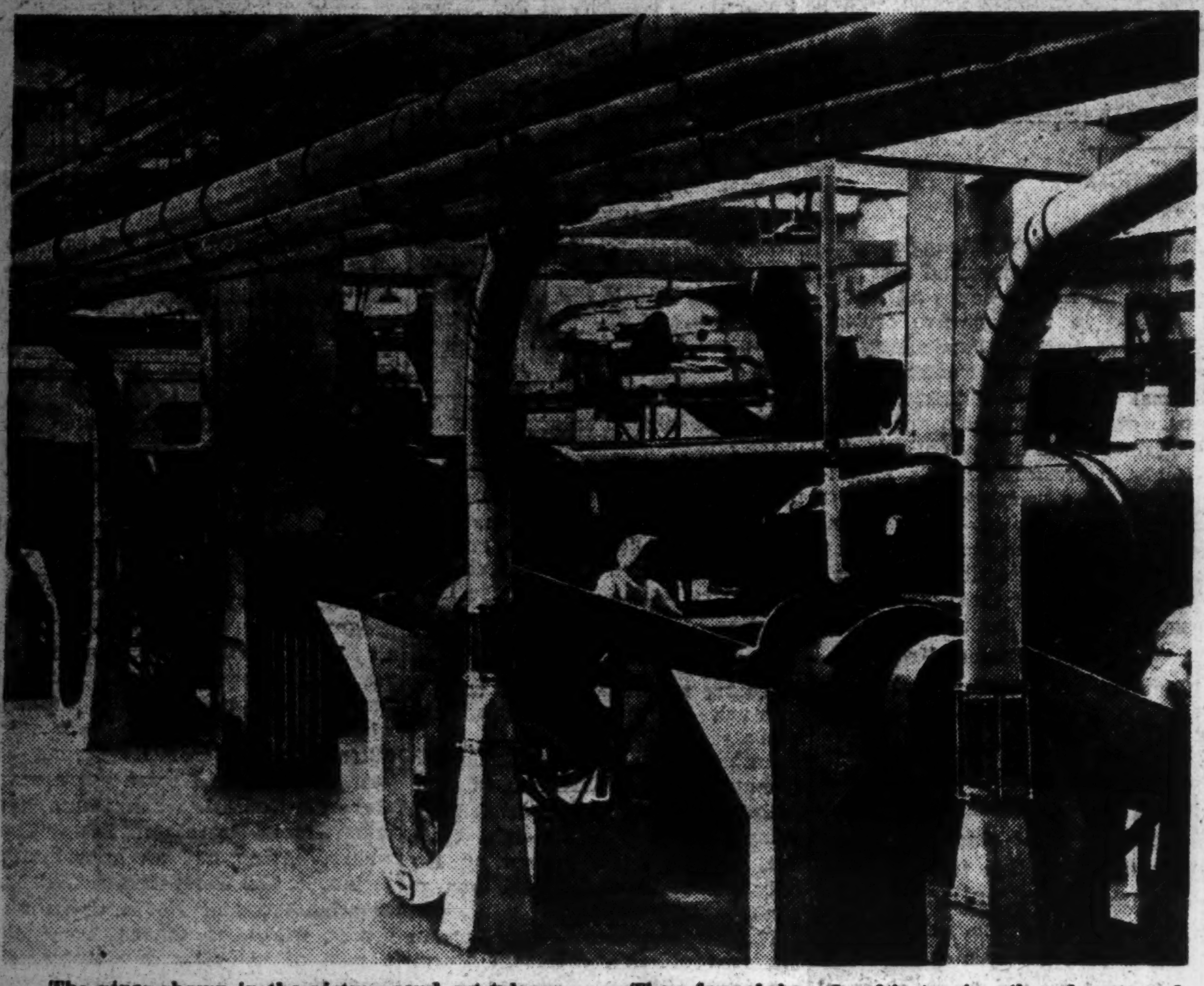
(Continued From Page 4)

umphant general. In appreciation of his marvelous achievement, he was decorated with the Fifth Order of Merit with the Double Rays of the Rising Sun. In 1912, the Japanese Government conferred a doctorate on him. He continued his research on salvarsan and made efforts to popularize the salvarsan chemical treatment. Ever since he invented salvarsan, the number of patients of syphilis in the third stage of development has been considerably reduced throughout the world.

When an international conference of tropical diseases was held in Java in 1921, Dr. Hata attended the function as Japan's representative. On that occasion, he visited Batavia where framboesia had once been rampant. The people there, upon learning that the inventor of salvarsan was coming, erected arches in various sections of the city and gave him a rousing reception. When the scientist arrived, the leaders of the movement met him, and drove him to the city hospital in a motorcar numbered 606. As the motorcar passed through the streets, the people squatted on both sides of the street to pay him their respects.

Dr. Hata died comparatively young. He passed away in November, 1938, at the age of 65. To many, he appeared to be cold and indifferent, but as a matter of fact, he was a man of wholesome character and tender feelings. He always remembered his benefactors and cherished his memories of them. Even after he became old and famous and more preoccupied with his work, he never forgot his benefactors such as Dr. Araki, Dr. Inoue and Dr. Kitazato, and occasionally paid calls on them. He once said that he was willing to lay down his life for his benefactors.

Vacuum Tobacco Conveyers



The pipes shown in the picture send cut tobacco from the revolving driers below them to an adjacent room where dust and other impurities are separated from, and scents sprayed on, the tobacco.

The funnel-shaped objects in the foreground receive the tobacco as it is brought over canvas conveyers and through them it is sucked up by vacuum power and shot through the pipes.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	111.40	—2.40
N.Y.K., new (short-tehm)	84.30	—0.60
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	86.80	+1.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

DIVIDEND-CURBING REFLECTED ON MART

Prices Rather Loose on Account of Measures to Control Abnormal Rise

Reflecting the effects of the measures newly taken by the Finance Ministry against an abnormal rise of stock prices, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to soften yesterday, and a number of listed wares in the long-term and short-term sections went noticeably loose.

In the long-term section, for instance, the longest slide down was taken by those wares which had been rigged up despite the large volume of engagements.

A similar trend was seen in the short-term section, for the bourse issue lost ¥2.40 and Hitachi Iron Works ¥1.30 while Kanebo Spinning, new, stepped up ¥1.30.

The spot market was likewise sluggish and fractional losses were sustained by miscellaneous wares.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	140.0	141.0
Japan-China Spin. (50)	....	83.0	83.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	87.3
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	75.6	75.0
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	72.5	73.5	73.8
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	....	96.0	96.4
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	77.2	77.4	78.4
Japan Nitrogen (50)	....	76.0	76.6
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	97.5	98.3	99.1
O. S. K. (50)	91.7	92.2	91.3
Toyo Steamship (50)	71.7	73.0	73.9
Nissan Steamship (50)	....	66.0	66.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	94.1	95.5	96.0
Ishihara Ind. (50)	65.2	65.1	66.3
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	....	98.5	100.6
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	127.4	131.0	130.2
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	....	68.9	70.2
Japan Beer (50)	112.0	112.8	109.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	43.6	44.1
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	....	48.1	49.6
Asahi Glass (50)	....	117.7	117.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	....	104.5	104.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)	94.8	94.5	94.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	110.5	2.5	0.4	111.4
N. Y. K., old	97.9	9.0	7.6	98.5
Do. new	83.1	4.9	3.1	84.3
Kanebo Spinning	140.2	1.8	0.2	141.5
Do. new	85.4	6.8	5.3	86.8
Teikoku Rayon, n	77.1	7.5	6.5	....
Osaka Stock, new	66.1	7.1	4.6	65.9
Japan Steel Tube	71.2	1.9	1.1	71.3
Japan Oil	77.1	7.8	7.2	77.7
S. M. R.	73.0	3.3	3.0	73.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	91.1	2.5	2.1	92.5
Hokkaido Coal	74.1	4.7	4.1	74.7
Toyo Rayon, new	61.9	1.9	1.6	61.8
Hitachi Iron Works	87.2	7.5	6.7	86.8
Kokura Iron Works	55.1	5.4	5.0	55.4
Japan Beer, new	54.0	4.4	4.0	54.2
Japan Sugar, new	72.0	2.1	2.0	72.1
Ensuiko Sugar	63.0	3.1	2.6	63.0
Japan Mining	60.9	0.9	0.6	60.6
Manchou Ind	58.7	8.7	8.5	58.5

EXCHANGE DECIDES NOT TO UP DIVIDEND

Board of Directors of Tokyo Market Stick to Previous Rate Of 7.2 Per Cent

Reflecting the busy transactions in stocks for the past few months, the Tokyo Stock Exchange and similar establishments in other major cities in the country have attained a fair record of gains for their past semi-annual business term ending November 30. In view, however, of the suggestion of the Finance Ministry Wednesday afternoon, that a conservative policy should be maintained by the Exchange authorities in connection with the determination of a new rate of profit dividend for the past semi-annual term, it was decided by the board of directors of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the evening of November 25 to refrain from raising the previous rate of dividend of 7.2 per cent per annum, for the last semi-annual term, reports Domei.

It is true that the Tokyo Stock Exchange had been inclined to increase the dividend from 7.2 per cent to 8.2 per cent per annum for the past semi-annual term on the strength of the substantial gain realized during the past six months, and would have doubtless increased the dividend for the last semi-annual term but for the Finance Ministry's suggestion.

Domei further discloses that the Finance Ministry notified the various stock exchanges in the country under date of November 24 that their officials might approach the competent authorities before deciding on an increase of their profit dividend for each semi-annual term by reason of the special nature of business conducted by the stock exchanges.

Official Gives Views

Incidentally, an official of the Finance Ministry expressed the following views in this connection:

"In view of the erstwhile rise in stock prices and the large volume of turnovers, it is felt certain that all the stock exchanges have scored a fair amount of gains during their past semi-annual term, and it appears that the directors of these interests are now inclined to take this opportunity of raising their dividends.

"Unlike the rest of the industries, however, the stock exchanges, as well as banks and insurance companies are entrusted with a special mission for the benefit of the general public, and they are allowed to enjoy monopolistic business on the strength of the Government's permission.

"It is under these circumstances that a free increase in their dividends is not desirable in this present era of emergency, and it is for this reason indeed that the Finance Ministry is now desirous of a conservative policy on the part of each stock exchange in the matter of their dividends."

Bill Clearings

November 26

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	407.755	166.598
Balance	54.271	24.781

SUGGESTS CURBING OF BUYING POWER

Rule Aid Body Draws Up Comprehensive Program and Files It With Government

LOTTERY SYSTEM PROPOSED

Counter-Measures Against Inflation in Co-Prosperity Sphere Also Advised

With the object of effecting positive control over commodity prices and absorbing the purchasing power of the general public so as to check an inflation, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has suggested to the Government the inauguration of a lottery system and the issuance of various forms of debentures and the carrying out of various other measures, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It will be remembered that the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council entrusted a sub-committee, organized last month under its sponsorship, with the study of various measures for the formulation of a comprehensive program for the absorption of idle funds held by the people. With this program now completed by the sub-committee, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council on Tuesday filed it with the Cabinet, and the Home, Finance, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry, Communications, Railways and Welfare Ministries and the Planning Board, earnestly suggesting the approval of the program in question and the enforcement of the detailed measures contained in it.

Outline of Program

The program just submitted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council to the authorities include the following propositions:

Inauguration of a lottery system, and issuance of tax and disbursing debentures, carrying out measures for the absorption of purchasing power by offering property, instead of cash, such as stocks held by the Government, and taking counter-measures against an inflation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Incidentally, it is understood that the general idea embodied in the program in question is based on the following items:

1. Counter-measures against the growth of factors leading to excessive purchasing power on the part of the nation.

2. Measures to control the purchasing power of the nation by enforcing regulations for control over consumption of commodities and restricting or prohibiting the production of certain commodities.

3. Restrictions on disbursements by juridical persons or general corporations, including reduction of monetary rewards for senior directors of national-policy corporations, banks and control associations, and strict control over secret expenditures and entertainment budgets.

Stabilization of Bodies

4. Enlargement and stabilization of existing organs for absorbing the purchasing power of the nation, including (1) perfection of the savings campaigns conducted by tax offices, post offices and banks, (2) strengthening of the functions of National Savings Unions, (3) utilization of registered bonds and debentures, (4) improvement of the prize-bearing postage stamp system, (5) raising of prizes on hypothec debentures, (6) raising of limits on deposits with post offices and trust unions, (7) raising of limits to post office insurances, and (8) popularization of national bond subscriptions among the nation.

5. New measures for absorption of purchasing power, including (1) the inauguration of a lottery system on healthy lines, (2) enlargement and strengthening of the provisions under Item 2 of Article 10 of the Emergency Provisional Financing Adjustment Law, (3) enlargement and strengthening of the Social Insurance System, (4) inauguration of a system for tax debentures, monetary savings debentures and disbursing debentures and (5) inauguration of a system to absorb purchasing power by means of property instead of cash.

6. Measures to popularize healthy investments instead of speculative transactions on security exchanges.

For Healthy Economic Structure

7. Perfect maintenance of a healthy wartime economic structure, including (1) strict guard against wild rumors likely to interfere with the encouragement of savings, and (2) heavy punishment of individuals violating laws and ordinances prohibiting illegal transactions.

8. Counter-measures against an inflation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including (1) rationalization of foreign exchange quotations among the countries concerned, (2) moral efforts for precluding an inflation among the peoples of the countries concerned, (3) sensible measures to be taken by the countries concerned for the absorption of large sums of money occasionally spent, and (4) measures to accelerate the interchange of commodities among the countries concerned and maintenance of a concrete and comprehensive low-price policy all over the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

SCIENCE OF HOT SPRINGS

Distribution of Boracic Resources Quite Uneven The World Over; Hot Springs in Japan Hold More Than Two Grams Per Liter

Boron: The world distribution of boric resources is extremely uneven. As domestic resources, Chosen produces several kinds of minerals high in boric content. Boracic acid, however, is contained more or less in almost all hot springs in Japan Proper. According to the results of studies in this field conducted by Takeo Tagaya, B.Sc., of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, the Nanashigure and Johoji mineral springs in Iwate Prefecture contain more than 2 grams of boracic acid per 1 liter of mineral-water, while some other mineral springs, though poor in the amount contained, excel in quantity sent out to the surface of the ground. In old documents mention is made of hot springs in Gunma Prefecture containing boracic acid at the rate of 5 grams per 1 liter of hot water, but they have gone to decay long since.

Alum Industry Old

Alum: Production of alum from hot springs was originally taken in hand in the Kurushima fief far back in the Tokugawa period at Beppu in Oita Prefecture by making use of aluminium sulphate found in the thermal water. This industry was conducted off and on up until 1901 or so. It is recorded that plans were once drawn up for taking alumina from certain hot springs in Yamagata Prefecture although they did not materialize.

Carbon compounds: Utilization of carbonic acid gas and hydrocarbonic gas with methane as the chief component, which flow together with thermal water, boosts the usefulness of thermal springs. Carbonic acid gas is already used for production of liquid carbonic acid at the Nezaki hot springs in Hokkaido and the Minozawa mineral springs in Miyagi Prefecture. At the latter place a refreshing beverage is also produced from the mineral water.

Methane Much Used

In Otaki and Mobara in Chiba Prefecture, methane is put to very extensive use on a large industrial scale. Methane is also utilized as fuel in private households and hotels at some of the hot-spring resorts.

Sulphur: Sulphur is produced at various watering-places, notably Kusatsu, Nasu, Beppu and Hakone as "hot spring crystals" and is used for medical purposes. The so-called "hot spring crystals" do not necessarily mean sulphur, but they sometimes consist of ferric oxide, calcium carbonate and salts left behind after the evaporation of moisture. Most of them are used for preparing medicinal baths. In Yuse in Akita Prefecture washing powder and ointments are manufactured from the hot spring crystals obtained from spa at Tamagawa.

Among the industries which draw on hot springs for materials, the production of iodine conducted in Otaki and Mobara in Chiba Prefecture deserves special mention. Elaborate researches have already been made by Prof. Tatsuya Ishikawa, D.Sc. and other chemists into the nature of the mineral water which constitutes the material for this industry, and recently the results of studies from the standpoint of geo-chemistry have been published by Kazuo Kuroda, B.Sc. It is presumed that seaweeds which grew in abundance in these districts in the old days have turned into iodine underground in the course of time and is now being sent out with the mineral water. Analysis of the mineral water produced in Mobara has shown that the iodine content is 0.1 gram in 1 liter of the fluid. The mineral water in these districts is regarded as important a source for iodine manufacture as kelp.

Bromine Also Obtained

From the waste liquid after extracting iodine, production of bromine is carried on. It is reported that this kind of mineral water rich in iodine is found in Java and some other regions of the south.

Hot springs also offer several other kinds of useful but rarely obtainable elements.

The thermal efficiency of hot springs is utilized, besides, in salt manufacturing referred to previously, in the field of horticulture and for rapid cultivation of vegetable and fruits in various places. In certain districts in Aomori Prefecture it is availed of in brewing large quantities of bean-paste and soy sauce of superior quality.

Thus the hot springs which have in former days been regarded as typical resorts for idle pleasure-seekers are now making no small contribution to the cause of both medicine and industry.

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE IN CITY'S MEMBER BANKS

Gains Indicate Public Cooperation With Government Policy

Further indicating the mounting cooperation of the people with the Government's financial policy, deposits at member banks in Tokyo, on November 21, aggregated ¥13,479,000,000, or an increase of ¥107,000,000 as compared with the corresponding figures at the close of the preceding week, November 14, the Tokyo Clearing House revealed today.

Loans by Tokyo banks, as on November 21, totaled ¥10,092,000,000, representing a gain of ¥54,000,000 over the preceding week, the report disclosed.

Valuable securities in the hand of Tokyo banks also advanced by ¥71,328,000 to ¥11,668,938,000 it was further reported.

BUILDING SCHEME NOW BEING STUDIED

Parties' Qualifications to Enroll In Control Body Being Considered by Ministry

The Bureau of Enterprises of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now making a deliberative study of the qualifications required of all parties who are to be registered as members of the Building Industry Control Association.

It is expected that the authorities will decide on such qualifications in consideration of the opinions filed by the Building Association, the Public Works Association and the Union of the Japan Public Works and Building Industry Guilds, as well as with reference to the opinions of other Government offices concerned.

The authorities, in deciding on these qualifications are expected to attach special importance to the amount of the capital invested, the records of business conducted up to the present and the number of officially qualified electric engineers in the service of the party to be registered as a member of the Building Industry Control Association.

Among the civilian parties concerned, the opinion is gaining ground that any party to be registered as a member of the new association in his capacity as an individual must have a capital of more than ¥1,000,000 and a business record of more than ¥10,000,000 of work a year, with more than 30 officially qualified engineers in his service, whereas any party to collectively join the association in its capacity as a member of a guild must have a capital of more than ¥200,000 and a record of more than ¥500,000 of work a year, with more than three officially authorized electric engineers in its service.

Meanwhile, the Union of the Japan Public Works and Building Industry is of the opinion that the new association shall accept no individual party for a members, and that the associations for different regions and prefectures shall decide on the qualification of the members respectively.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is of the opinion that there shall be two different control organizations, in accordance with the ordinance for the control of the business organizations engaged in key industries.

Therefore, it will be some days before a final decision is reached concerning the qualifications of the members.

PRICE FIXING PLAN SET FOR GOODS LYING IDLE

As a result of repeated discussions with the Vital Commodity Management Corporation, the expert members of the committee for the disposal of commodities lying idle due to foreign trade restrictions have decided to take up the following policy in connection with the fixing of purchase prices of cotton cloth, cotton yarn, fiber products, silk cloth and silk yarn, rayon cloth and rayon yarn, wool cloth and woolen yarn, glass articles, porcelains, hides and leather, celluloid articles, brushes, machines, and rubber products, reports the Nippon Sangyo:

(1) Purchase prices to be paid to makers shall be based on the sum of cost of production, interest, storage and insurance premium.

(2) Purchase prices to be paid to exporters shall be based on the sum of their purchase prices, interest, storage and insurance premium.

The paper adds that purchase prices of classified articles shall be notified by the Vital Commodity Management Corporation direct to the parties concerned instead of making them public

Manchou's Importance Continues Despite War

(Continued From Page 6)

ment of a rational wage system and the enforcement of labor control. These measures, however, will be effective only when linked with material and price policies and with the enforcement of an ultra-concentrative policy for the development of the various industries.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1942

America's War Guilt

That America's war upon Japan started on November 26 of last year, is the inescapable conclusion to be drawn from the disclosures made by Ambassador Saburo Kurusu in his memorable speech yesterday. In his first public address since his return to Japan on August 20, the special envoy, who was sent to the United States to assist Ambassador Nomura in Japan's final determined but futile effort to preserve peace, placed the blame for the failure of the negotiations squarely on the United States. Its continued taunts, threats, and aggressive moves culminating in the impossible terms and demands embodied in its Note of November 26, 1941, was a challenge from which Japan could not escape. The war was a war which the United States forced upon Japan, a war which the United States was fully determined to precipitate, according to Ambassador Kurusu's interpretation.

This significant revelation completely shatters the convenient fiction which the American officials have heretofore been spreading in an attempt to whitewash their own culpability. According to their story, the war started with the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor which they try to brand as an act of treachery. They would pretend that they were the innocent party suddenly attacked by Japan without reason while negotiations were still in progress. The report which Ambassador Kurusu has given of the events leading to the present war, however, not only proves the utter falsity of the American propaganda but reveals the dangerous character of the enemy whom it has become Japan's inescapable mission to crush.

It was the United States which started the war and not Japan. Although Japan did not formally take up America's challenge until the declaration of war and the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8, at least by November 26 the United States as evidenced by its preposterous action of that date had for all practical purposes launched upon a state tantamount to war against Japan. Such is the only conclusion which can be drawn from the authoritative account by the person most competent to reveal the naked facts.

Ambassador Kurusu's disclosure, as is evident from the full text of his speech which has already been published, is a long and comprehensive one reviewing the whole field of Japanese-American relations for the past several decades. It is no empty accusation which Ambassador Kurusu makes, therefore, but a systematic exposition of America's inexcusable conduct illustrated by a wealth of background evidence.

Important though this background material is, it is impossible to review it here in full. Suffice it to say that the underlying motive for the American action is to be seen in the general encroachment of the Western Powers upon Asia since the 19th century. The peoples of Asia in the main have had to remain passive in the face of this Western oppression in the past, but such a situation could not be allowed to continue indefinitely. The attempt of Britain and the United States to perpetuate this intolerable situation was bound to cause the peoples of Asia to rise against them in sheer self-defense. Thus, as Ambassador Kurusu said: "The historical inevitability of the War of Greater East Asia lies in the reaction of Asiatic peoples against the unjust encroachment of various Western European influences."

It was in accordance with this historical trend of the imperialistic Western Powers that the United States consistently opposed the legitimate development of Japan. The United States saw that the rise of Japan would restrain the regime of unrestricted Anglo-American exploitation of East Asia and therefore set out to obstruct the normal development of Japan in every way. To cite only the more recent examples, the United States' interference with Japan at the Versailles Peace Conference over the Shantung question, the United States' instigation of restrictions upon Japanese power at the Washington Conference, the United States' opposition to Japan over the Manchurian question, and the United States' aid to the Chiang regime are some of the cases in point.

With the continuation of the China Affair, American obstruction of every legitimate activity of Japan became more marked than ever. Miscalculating the strength of Japan, the Americans assumed that the China Affair had succeeded already in so exhausting Japan that she would prove to be an easy prey to subjugation by economic pressure. This, the American leaders apparently thought, was the opportune time to intimidate Japan so as to leave the United States free to dominate Asia without restraint. Hence, they proceeded with such measures as abrogating the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, placing a ban of the export of scrap iron and oil, freezing Japanese assets, and forming the ABCD line of military encirclement around Japan.

It was in the face of this situation that Japan made every possible effort to induce the United States to moderate its policy. The patient negotiations which Ambassador Nomura carried on at Washington and the final dispatch of Ambassador Kurusu as a special envoy to supplement him afford ample proof of the strenuous efforts which Japan exerted to solve the difficulty by peaceful means.

The action which the United States Government took, as Ambassador Kurusu explains, made the preservation of peace impossible. Despite every effort at conciliation on the part of Japan, the United States showed no inclination to adopt a spirit of mutual concession, and in response to Japan's final proposal countered with the preposterous Note of November 26.

What result the Note of November 26 was bound to have, the United States was fully cognizant, Ambassador Kurusu makes clear. The American Note contained demands which no self-respecting independent nation could have accepted. There was no choice left to Japan but to fight or else forfeit its existence as a nation. The United States was fully determined to force Japan to resort to war and fully expected the war to result when it presented the Note of November 26. It was therefore virtually tantamount to a declaration of war, although a formal declaration did not come until December 8. Such is the inescapable conclusion of Ambassador Kurusu's account.

All the talk about Japanese treachery in attacking Pearl Harbor is thus shown to be the sheerest sophistry. But its action in abrogating treaties with Japan, setting up embargoes against Japan, giving military aid to the avowed enemies of Japan, and finally by demanding the abject capitulation of Japan to the American program, the United States had already begun a war against Japan long before Japan lost its patience and acted to defend itself by unleashing the attack on Pearl Harbor. It was only because, through under-estimation of Japanese strength, the American military preparations were left in such a faulty condition despite the fact that they had fully expected the attack, that the American leaders could after their defeat pretend to claim that their failure was the result of alleged Japanese treachery.

The admissions of the Americans themselves reveal this fact. The Roberts Report containing the findings of the Board of Inquiry which investigated the causes of the American debacle at Pearl Harbor refers repeatedly to the determination of the American authorities to push the war which they fully expected. As early as January of 1941, Secretary of the Navy Knox advised Secretary of War Stimson that an attack on Pearl Harbor might be expected in view of the trend of American policy. Then on October 26, November 24, November 27, December 3, 4, and 6, specific notices were sent by the Washington authorities to the military and naval commanders in Hawaii that overt hostilities were imminent.

In the light of the disclosures of Ambassador Kurusu and of the admissions of the American authorities themselves, the accusation of the American propagandists about so-called Japanese "treachery" stand completely disproved. There can now be no question that the war was forced upon Japan by an arrogant and dangerous enemy who has no hesitancy in resorting to any trick of propaganda to attain his sinister ends.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 27, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu held a 45-minute conversation with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the White House, beginning at 2:30 p.m. today. The meeting was described by Ambassador Kurusu to the waiting press as "very friendly." Ambassador Kurusu added that he could not say now whether he would see Secretary of State Hull again in the next few days. Questioned whether Hull's document last night provides a basis for further negotiations between the United States and Japan, Ambassador Nomura said he had not yet heard from Tokyo, and therefore could not answer.

DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD EVENTS AUGURS WELL FOR AXIS NATIONS

Japan Setting Example for Partners in Method of Establishing Co-Prosperity Sphere

By MICHIKAZU MATSUDA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

The current of world events has been made more complex and inexplicable with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which followed the three-year old European War. The area ravaged by the unextinguishable flames of conflict today is of an unprecedented scale, far larger than the area affected by the first World War.

Unlike the first World War, huge armies of men, equipped with the best up-to-date death-spitting weapons, have been massed for the gargantuan conflict; fleets of monstrous men-of-war armed with massive cannon are running against the waves on their mission of destruction. Overhead, aircraft which in the days of 1914-1918 were simply experimental weapons of warfare are droning, banking and pirouetting in dog-fights or escorting surface seacraft. And then, the war today is a total war, a war in which all the economic, political and psychological forces have been mobilized with the sole object of paralyzing the enemy into submission.

Transcends Continental Issues

Also, while the first World War was mainly a battle to decide who shall win the hegemony over the European continent, this global conflict today transcends continental over and into inter-continental issues—to test whether the upholders of the status quo, the Anglo-Americans, can justly suppress other nations of the world from their equitable claim for a place to live in, unmolested and free from external, outside interference.

Thus, the present conflict can not be appraised in its true light on the basis of events as they transpired in 1914-1918. The pattern of the war is different today. It is a twentieth-century warfare while the World War of yesterday was a conflict over nineteenth-century political issues. We must keep this in mind in our discussions hereafter of the problems which arise in connection with the present warfare.

In only a few weeks, we will be commemorating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. How spectacular and thrilling have been the military achievements of the Japanese land, sea and air forces in this spherical conflict. They have been unprecedented victories, victories which left the world planet-struck by their brilliance and swiftness. Like a weight added to a scale, they have turned the balance of war on the eastern and on the North African fronts in favor of the Axis forces, lifted these forces from the quagmire into which they had sunk. These victories are like the beacons which light the darkness—pointing and lighting the path to ultimate victory.

Southwest in Our Hands

The mastery of the Southwestern Pacific waters is now in the hands of the Japanese Naval Forces and we are at present able to carry on our task of creating a new sphere in which all the peoples can live in peace and in prosperity. That we have been able to amass these exalting triumphs is due no less to the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor and to the dauntless, heroic actions of our death-defying warriors on the front. To these men of the fighting forces, we owe undying gratitude and we must never fail them in our mission to set up an Asia which will be the archetype of world society.

Herein lies the essential difference between the war of the present and the past. Previously, the law and customs of war on land decreed that as the primary object of the occupation of the enemy soil by a belligerent is to make the opponent submit to him, the conqueror has no absolute jurisdiction over the occupied territory. Thus, the administration of occupied land had to be maintained as much as possible along past lines while the laws and statutes of the occupied region had to be respected. In other words, these questions, according to the Hague Convention, were to be decided at the peace conference. The authority of the conquering belligerent did not extend over into the occupied territory during the duration of the war.

Objective Is Grander

However, in this present struggle, as the primary and sole objective is the establishment of a new order, necessity arises for the setting up of a system of local administration which would beneficially contribute to the creation of a new general scheme of order. Why? Because the new order is not limited to one specific occupied enemy territory but over a wide geographical area for the purpose of maintaining future peace. Of course, this new order is not recognized by all the nations of the world, particularly by the enemy nations who have reasons for opposing such an international structure. Thus, this new order will not be realized until the enemy nations have been completely and utterly subjugated. We must be victorious, unchallenged, in name and in fact.

Military events have not been conclusive to determine yet the winner of this global struggle. But it should be borne in mind that the struggle, no matter how protracted, is decided in the last five crucial minutes of battle. Particularly is this true in modern warfare when national animosity, solidarity, total resources and production are pitched against those of the enemy. Inevitably, a warfare of this magnitude will be a prolonged one and it will be necessary to make maximum use of all the resources which come into the possession of the belligerent and direct them toward the consummation of the ultimate goal.

Fighting on Eastern Front

Cannons are roaring and steel-helmeted soldiers are marching and fighting on all the battlefields of the world but the severest and bloodiest fighting has been taking place on the eastern front since June. As the outcome of this furious struggle of the century will have serious repercussions in the direction of world events, the eyes of the world are focused on the flying sharpnel and gunfire in this sector. The Germans are already within the walls of Stalingrad but in view of the stubborn resistance of the Soviets who are determined to defend the city to the last man, the destruction of this fortress will engage the greater part of the fighting resources and power of not only the Germans but also those of the Italian and Rumanian troops.

The discussion of this battle naturally is linked up with the question of the second front. Recently the Soviets, realizing that the single-handed opposition to the German forces will revert only to the benefit of the Americans and the British, have demanded in the most strident terms that these countries launch an offensive against Germany.

German Aims Clarified

A careful analysis of the Soviet logic brings into relief the position of Germany. Her object must be directed toward the complete destruction of the Soviet regime.

The construction of a new basic order in Europe is the task of not only Germany but also of Italy. To this end, the latter nation is doing her part on the North African front. The geographical limits of this new sphere in Europe has come clearer with the Italian demands which would ensure Italy continued existence.

The general outlines of these demands have become public through unofficial expressions made in Italy. According to these sources, Italy realizes that in order to exist, she must be given space to expand in Africa. Such a desire does not spring from her imperialistic intentions but from her instinctive demand for self-preservation. Concretely, Italy wants freedom of action in the Mediterranean Sea, contact with the Pacific Ocean and acquisition of fertile and rich colonies from where she can obtain unrestricted raw materials for her own development.

Italy's Co-Prosperity Sphere

Such a viewpoint was expressed in the Giornale de Italia by the versatile pundit, Virginio Gayda, dated August 25, 1942. For the realization of these objectives, he stated that Dalmatia and Malta should be returned to Italy, that eastern Africa should be incorporated within the Fascist economic sphere, and moreover the belt of land running southwest from Libya through Chad and to the shores of Nigeria. Such a claim, Gayda asserts, would not come into conflict with the life-line of other nations. In view of the fact that Italy has a surplus population and, not desirous of relying solely on agriculture, is faced with the necessity of building up her industries, she is in need of raw materials for her factories. Inferences from Gayda's remarks would lead to the belief that Italy expects to build her co-prosperity sphere by incorporating the regions running from the Balkans through the Mediterranean and through the core of the dark continent.

At the opening of the Winter Relief Work in Germany, a function which has become an annual affair was held at Sports Palast on September 30, at which Chancellor Adolf Hitler charted the course to be followed by the German people and his party in the months to come. In the course of his speech, he indicated that the German people must fight until the enemy has been crushed. The enemy cannot defeat Germany, he said, because the German forces now are consolidating their winnings and are engaged presently in offensive operations. The fate of Stalingrad, the city which forms the heart of the communication lines between central and southern Russia is sealed, he added. Thousands of kilometers behind the firing lines, the Germans are busily engrossed in the task of building up the occupied areas and in increasing the production of goods in these regions.

Construction Work Speeded Up

From these remarks of the Chancellor, it is clear that the war is going along side by side with the work of construction. According to recent reports from Berlin, the food policy in Germany has been perfected to a degree unparalled in the past. In modern warfare, the importance of foodstuffs and general raw materials essential to the prosecution of war has been magnified and blockading has been carried out with the objective of thwarting the successful perfection of such a policy.

At the present time, the struggle in Europe hinges on the question: Is the rate of destruction or construction of ships greater? The German submarine pack is loose in the Atlantic, wreaking havoc on the shipping of the Allied nations and on aid-goods destined for England and the Soviet Union. Should the Germans succeed in destroying the convoy system, the United States, no matter how much she prides herself in acting as the arsenal of the democracies, can never hope to see her goods reach their destination.

According to the German High Command, the sinkings of the Allied ships have been carried out principally by the undersea craft, the Reich aircraft accounting for only one-fourth of the total tonnage sunk.

The achievements of the German undersea raiders have left the American naval authorities speechless and some of them have expressed their inability to devise means of preventing further losses to Allied shipping. Although some quarters in the United States have urged the arming of all merchantmen and changes in the organizations of convoys as ways of meeting the sub-sea menace, German technicians are also inventing methods which will be even more destructive to the shipping of the United Nations. Through these warfare against the commercial lanes on the high seas, all the nations of the world have come to underline the importance of this sea warfare.

Britain Is Now Puppet

While at the beginning of the European War, Germany was at arms with England and France, subsequent evolution of events has changed the line-up of the nations. Practically all the nations of Europe have come under the control of Germany since then and presently, the war is being fought principally between the Allies, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, and the Axis Powers, Japan, Germany and Italy. Thus, although on August 14, 1941 the United States and Britain proclaimed their Atlantic Charter, outlining their aims and objectives, this Charter was later supplemented in December 1941 by the declaration of the 26 United Nations. These manifestoes prove that the United States is the principal, leading nation in the Allied camp, with Britain occupying the position of a puppet.

Painting the future of the Allied camp in rosy colors, the United States is attempting to draw into its fold other nations who have not as yet expressed their affiliations. The major ambition of the United States is, of course, to gather all the nations of South America under its trusteeship. Although there are some people who declare that the American Government is interested in acquiring the legacies of Britain only, the facts are otherwise. The ownership of these legacies would be decided by armed might.

Already the countries of South America have come within the orbit of the United States and practically half of the countries of South America, with the exception of Argentina and Chile, have lined up with America. The fact that Argentina and Chile still refuse to align with the United States in her questionable cause seems to indicate that the American Government's propaganda has not been as effective as it thinks. Looking at the events broadly, it is clear that the United States is trying to carve out a new order in the western hemisphere by incorporating all the nations in South America.

In the Periodicals

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 6, No. 31 dated November 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Containing the important news items at home and abroad during the period of November 1-10, 1942, the magazine covers the latest development of all aspects of the world in a summarized way.

Shuho, a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 320 dated November 25, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: The Third Battle of the Solomons and Our Determination, the 70th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Conscription System, Establishment of Labor Service Society, Loading and Unloading at Ports in Wartime, and New Plans for Savings.

Chuo Koron, Vol. 57, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Chuo Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Leading articles: Twofold Way of World's Culture and Japan, Tradition and Present of Japan, Problems of History of Japanese Spirit, Position of Historians, Problem of History of Greater East Asia, Correction of New World's View, Education, Military Affairs and Political Affairs, and Development of Rural Pacification Movement.

IMPORTANCE OF MANCHOUKUO NOT LESSENED BY ASIA WAR

Economic Resources of This Nation Are Vitally Essential in Construction of New Order

By TETSUZO NAKAJIMA
(From the Nihon Koron)

While the strong general concern manifested recently in the economic zone of East Asia has finally caused an outcry for the recognition anew of the Manchoukuo-China continental economy, it has been seriously negative and lacking in enthusiasm. Those interested in this problem lack aggressive desire to grasp synthetically the essentiality of economy. If the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere needs must have its mainstay in its northern area for reasons connected with history as well as political geography, it will be essential for all Japanese officials and civilians to recognize the possibilities of continental economy at the present, when the Manchoukuo economic scheme has entered its second 5-year stage; when Chosen has a new Governor-General, when China has taken fresh lease on life. The writer, having had an opportunity to inspect the conditions in Chosen, Manchoukuo and North China recently, wishes to express herewith a part of his view on continental economy.

With the present heavy influx of foreign rice into Japan, one may be inclined to look for the solution of Japan's food problem in the South. This, however, is a great mistake, for the solution of this difficult problem lies in the development of agricultural facilities in Manchoukuo and China in conjunction with those of Japan. As the situation stands, there are inestimable agricultural possibilities in Manchoukuo and North China, whose soils are extremely fertile and whose manpower is available to an almost indefinite extent. When on a recent tour of Manchoukuo and North China, the writer crossed the River Yalu, which runs between Manchoukuo and Chosen, he was deeply impressed with the boundless possibility of Manchurian soil, which he felt would aid in making Manchoukuo a potential source for future food supply in East Asia.

Under the first 5-year Manchoukuo development plan which placed undue stress on heavy industries, neglecting on the whole the importance of agriculture, the agricultural production of the country suffered a severe setback, while its produce collecting policy failed to operate satisfactorily. The result was that many of those belonging to the farming class left their farms and migrated to the cities in quest of better-paying jobs. The first 5-year plan, attaching its greatest importance on the cultivation of crops other than the staples, among which were beans, kaoliang and millet, concentrated its program on the growth of cotton, hemp, rice, tobacco and wheat, neglecting to a great extent the production of beans and bean-cakes.

Agriculture Stressed

The second 5-year development plan, however, has attached marked importance to the production of various crops, particularly those mentioned above. In order to make this altered policy a success, it becomes necessary for the enforcement of a positive and carefully worked-out measure looking toward the construction of a great foodstuff supply base for Greater East Asia, and in order to achieve this end, an attempt must be made to increase the production of all indigenous and non-indigenous agricultural crops throughout the country, ensuring at the same time the permanent settlement of the farming population.

Agriculture in Manchoukuo has been carried on in an extensive and careless manner. This is responsible for the fact that the yield of her farm-lands per "tan" (.245 acres) has been less than one-third of that in Japan Proper and that the area under cultivation is only 43 per cent of her total arable land, the remaining 57 per cent being left completely neglected. The farming industry in this vast country, therefore, looms with great and imminent possibilities.

The most essential factor for the development of Manchoukuoan agriculture is the effecting of an intelligent emigration policy to Manchoukuo. The policy now in effect has been surveyed from various angles, and has often been unfavorably criticized, so much so that its complete replacement with some other measure has been strongly advocated. Those who would substitute some other policy for that of emigration, the writer feels, have evidently forgotten not only the significance of the continent as a basis for the development of the Japanese race but the importance of settling soldier-farmers in the northern frontier region.

Emigration Is Important

In the writer's opinion, the only way to harmonize Japan's population policy, which aims not only at keeping 40,000,000 of the total 100,000,000 people devoted to farming but providing the farming population with farm-houses of standard scale and construction, must be through a positive, effective realization of a proper emigration policy. It is therefore the writer's earnest desire that the people of both nations will energetically cooperate in the development of the continent through the improvement of the present farming system in conjunction with land-improvement and solution of their common living problem.

In Chosen the re-organization of its agricultural industry constitutes one of the vital policies for developing side by side both its agricultural and its manufacturing industries.

The first 5-year development plan, concentrating on the development of important resources on the continent for the establishment of its self-sufficiency and for the channeling of surplus products to Japan, was a far-sighted and large-scale scheme for the development of the heavy industry. This policy, centering on the Manchuria Heavy Industry, however, was forced to depend upon Japan for its supply of necessary materials, funds, and technique; upon Germany for its materials and machines; and upon North China for labor, for, with various unexpected events occurring during the years of the first 5-year plan the China Affair, Nomonhan Incident, the outbreak of the 2nd European War, the German-Soviet War, and the War of Greater East Asia—it became difficult to follow the policy through consistently. It became necessary to effect special measures, such as the adoption of a concentrative production policy, and the abandonment of the one-business-one-company policy.

The Manchoukuo mining industry, however, owing to the wholehearted cooperation of all concerned, showed splendid results in the production of her iron, coal, lead, copper, asbestos, zinc, electric power, sulphate of ammonia, salt, aluminium and pulp. On the basis of an ultra-concentrative development policy, an intelligent reorganization of the mining industry together with plans for land-planning and material-mobilization will inevitably be effected in the future. This reorganization must include the reduction in scale of those enterprises which has been unnecessarily expanded, the abolition of its dispensable sections, the intensive use of necessary sections, emphasizing the importance of quality rather than quantity. The new law for the control of industries enacted recently by the Manchoukuo Government, replacing the old control law, contains provisions dealing with the readjustment of industries in the country.

Of the various mining resources in Manchoukuo, particular importance must be attached to molybdenum. Among other industries, the output of aircraft, automobiles, vehicles and all other light-industry commodities, as well as various staples, such as "miso," "shoyu" (soya sauce), matches, and soaps, must be increased. However, for the greater part of her precision machines, machinery and munitions, Manchoukuo must rely on Japan in the future. For the gold mining industry, she will have to adopt drastic measures, while all idle facilities and establishments in the country must be used actively in the interest of the Co-Prosperity Zone.

Labor Problem

In connection with the economic development of Chosen, Manchoukuo and North China there arise two additional pressing problems affecting these three countries—first, means for the establishment of close connection, second, the solution of the long-rooted, labor problem. The economic progress of Chosen is undergoing similar development as that of Manchoukuo and North China, eliminating that element of her industries which is in conflict or competition with that of Manchurian industries along the same lines, such as the electric power development works, rising electric chemical industry, development of underground resources, gold, iron, coal, graphite (four most important minerals in the country), magnesite, molybdenum and mica. Minerals such as tungsten, nickel, cobalt and thorium which are rarely found elsewhere are found in Chosen. It is to be very much regretted that there exists no mechanism on the continent, including Chosen, designed to eliminate the overlapping use of manpower. Although Manchoukuo formerly commanded an enormous amount of labor, with the recent and rapid development of her various industries, she is now suffering a shortage in manpower. To meet the situation, the Manchoukuo Government has planned different measures, including the channeling of surplus manpower in the agricultural industry, caused by the improvement of the farming system, to the manufacturing industry; utilization of surplus manpower in the commercial industry; mobilization of women for industrial services; and the utilization of machinery to its highest degree. In addition to these policies, it is contemplating the establish-

(Continued on Page 3)